

SECRET
MEMOIRS
OF
BARLEDUC,
FROM THE
DEATH
OF
Queen ANNE,
To the Present Time.

With an Account of the Late Con-
spiracies for an *Invasion* and Re-
bellion in GREAT BRITAIN.

DUBLIN:

Re-printed by T. HUMES, for P. CAMPBELL,
at the BIBLE on the BLIND-KEY. 1716.



S E C R E T

MEMOIRS

O F

B A R L E D U C.

THE Pretender having made himself a Person of Importance by his Practices against our most Gracious Sovereign's Government, I doubt not it will excite the Curiosity of the Reader to inquire into his Conduct, and see what steps he has taken to give us Disturbance.

As soon as he heard of the Death of Queen ANNE, he posted to Chaillot, an Abby about two Miles from Paris, to consult with his pretended Mother Mary of Modena, what was to be done in order to support his Pretences. Old LEWIS had bound himself by the Treaty of UTRECHT not to give him any Assistance, and the Faction in ENGLAND had not yet thrown off the Mask and discover'd that by High Church, they meant Popery, and by Hereditary Right James III. as they have since proclaim'd him. LEWIS therefore did not

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think fit to declare himself in his Favour, and Mr. Prior who was then the British Minister in France thought it safest to appear against him ; King GEORGE having been proclaim'd with the unanimous Consent of the British Lords and Commons, particularly Oxford, Mar, Ormond, Wyndham, and other Traytors. Prior was at Dinner when he heard of the Pretender's Arrival at Chaillot, he immediately order'd his Coach to be got ready, and drove to Versailles, to demand of the French King the Performance of the Treaty of Utrecht. 'Twas late when he came to Court, and the Captain of the Guards would have perswaded him to put off his Audience 'till the Morning, telling him, the 'King is 'at Supper, Prior, said, He had Business of 'the greatest Consequence, and must needs 'speak with him. Upon this the Officer gave Notice of his coming to the Lord of the Bed-Chamber in waiting, and he inform'd the King, who order'd him to be introduc'd. As soon as his Majesty saw him, 'He cry'd, Mr. 'Prior, I know your Errant, the Pretender is at 'Chaillot, I protest I knew nothing of his coming and by this time Torcy is with him, to let 'him know that he must forthwith depart out 'of my Dominions, for I am resolv'd to observe 'the Treaty of Utrecht, and the Peace with 'the King of GREAT BRITAIN.' Accordingly Monsieur de Torcy carry'd that Message to the Chevalier de St. George, who was extremely mortify'd at it, and return'd to LORRAINE with the utmost Dissatisfaction, where he had not been long before he caus'd a Declaration to be Publish'd, wherein he asserts his Right

to the Crown of GREAT BRITAIN with as much Assurance, as if he had indeed been descended in a direct Line from the famous BANCO. This Declaration was not only spread in Foreign Parts, but, sent to several Ministers in GREAT BRITAIN, where it was receiv'd with the Contempt, that so much Impertinence, and Arrogance deserve.

The Duke of LORRAINE, who owes all the Country he has to the Protection of KING WILLIAM, harbour'd his mortal Enemy in his Court, and carest him in an extraordinary manner; yet to keep fair with both Parties, if possible, he sent the Marquis de Lamberti to ENGLAND to Congratulate His Majesty KING GEORGE on His Accession to the Throne, but as it was not consistent with His Majesty's Honour to give Audience to the Minister of a Prince, who entertain'd in his Dominions the Pretender to his Crown, Monsieur Lamberti, in vain, sollicitd to be admitted to it.

The Death of the Queen had had great Influence on the Counsels of several Courts of EUROPE, with respect to the Pretender, who had met with so much Countenance during Her Life time, that he sent his Ministers about, as if he had not been an Impostor, but was indeed as much a King as ever his pretended Father had been. He had the Presumption to send the Lord Middleton to the Court of Vienna, as it was suppos'd, to negotiate a Marriage between him and one of the Arch-Duchesss, who would have had a hopeful Match of it in him, none of the Imperial Ministers would see Middleton, and upon the

News of Queen Anne's Death, it was propos'd in the Council there to command him to depart that City, but as he gave out that he travell'd only for his Curiosity, the Imperial Ministers thought fit to let him stay or go as he pleas'd, contenting themselves with despising him, for there was not any Body that would see him but the Pope's Nuntio.

The Declaration which I have spoken of before, was Dated at Plombiers the 29th of August 1714. and therein does the Chevalier promise to forgive all that is past, and on the word of a Popish Prince to defend the Protestant Church of England. Lesley was got to him, and admitted into the Depths of his Cabinet, that Traytor, whose Writings were so cry'd up by High Church, stipulated with him, that the Church Clergy should be independant of the State, and this was the Bait by which he hop'd to draw in a great part of National-Church Priesthood, as well as to secure those who were already drawn in, as Sacheverel, Welton, Milbourn, Smith, Sutton Trap, A—y, &c. not only Lesley, but several English, Scots, and Irish Gentlemen, under various Pretences travell'd to LORRAINE, and were admitted into the Secrets of the Court of BARLEUDUC. From the beginning of the Change of the Ministry, the discarded Ministers enter'd into a Correspondence with the Pretender, in which they were favour'd by Monsieur Pontchartrain, one of the French King's Ministers, who was always in the Interests of the Court of St. Germain's, and the hellish Conspiracy which has since broken out to the Confusion of the Conspirators was at that time form'd.

It

It was not at all surprizing, that Monsieur Lamberti should be forbid our Court, and his Master, whose Ingratitude is equal to his Indiscretion, was at last advis'd to recall him, which he did by the following Letter.

The Duke of Loraine's Letter to his Minister, Monsieur Lamberti, Dated at Nancy the 6th of December, 1714.
N. S.

I Believe, Sir, you no ways doubt of my being extremely surpriz'd to hear by the Courier which came from you, that when you apply'd to my Lord Townshend to obtain an Audience, that Minister made Answer, That since the Chevalier de St. George remain'd still in my Dominions, the King thought fit to forbid you the Court. In case his Majesty should continue in this disagreeable Resolution with respect to me, I must submit to his Pleasure, and you have nothing else to do but to return hither as soon as you are able. However, you are first to apply to the Duke of MARLBOROUGH, and to the King's Ministers, desiring them to lay before His Majesty the unfortunate Situation I am in, if after having been so ready to let the King know the part I take in his Accession to the Crown of England, and after having been one of the first to make my Compliments, and shew my Zeal on this Occasion, all Europe should be acquainted that His Majesty has some Reason to be dissatisfy'd with me : That I cannot conceive
whence

whence this should proceed, since as to
 the Chevalier, the World knows by what
 Means he came into this Country : That
 every one is inform'd of the Situation of my
 Territories, which are furrounded and cut
 through on all sides by France : That 'tis
 known how I had no Share in his coming
 into my Country ; that I neither invited him
 to come thither, nor could I force him to go
 away: That lately upon the Death of Queen
 Anne, I knew nothing of his leaving Barle-
 duc 'till Twelve Hours after he was gone
 from thence ; and that I knew nothing of his
 Return to Barleduc 'till after he was come
 back, as a Traveller that goes backwards
 and forwards in an open Country, and inter-
 mixt with other Territories as mine is : That
 as to the Manifesto or Declaration dated at
 Plombiers, which the Chevalier de St.
 George had got Printed, I knew nothing more
 of it, than that he gave me one after it had
 been Publish'd, But that really I am much
 concern'd to hear from you that it has been
 reported that the said Manifestoes have been
 spread Abroad by you, or by those of your
 Retinue. I own to you, that I am extreme-
 ly concern'd at this, and that in some sort it
 seems to be a Design to make me uneasie, to
 give out, that either I or my Servants med-
 dled in such an Affair.

These are the Reasons which I have to
 offer, and which I would have you desire
 those Gentlemen to lay before the King ; in
 hopes they will convince His Majesty of my
 most respectful Adherence to him, and that
 His Majesty will be pleas'd to admit you to
 an Audience.

But

‘ But if, contrary to my Expectation, the
 ‘ King will not grant you an Audience, you
 ‘ are to come away, having desir’d the Mini-
 ‘ sters to let the King know the concern I am
 ‘ under, and that I hope His Majesty will
 ‘ please to accept of my good Intention, and
 ‘ the early Care I took to shew him the invi-
 ‘ olable Zeal I have for him.

‘ This is all you will have from me. I am,
 ‘ &c.

Monfieur Lamberti communicated this Letter to the Secretaries of State, and repeated his Instances to obtain an Audience ; but he was answer’d, He must not expect it as long as the Pretender was in his Masters Dominions. The Duke of Loraine upon this affected to caress the Impostor after a more endearing manner, and the Chevalier who delights in Hunting and Dancing more than War, would probably be contented with the Diversions that he met with in Loraine, and his 200000 Crowns a Year Pension from France, had he not been put upon Enterprizes against the Peace of these Kingdoms by the High Church Faction here, especially the Priesthood, For it is well known, that he is one of the most cowardly Creatures that ever carry’d his Surname about him, and that even his pretended Father when he hid himself in a Cable at Solebay Fight, was not more afraid of Gunshot than his sham Son of his, I have heard that when he was to embark at Dunkirk in the Scot’s Expedition, and in order to it set his Foot on the Boat-side, it shook so, that he had like to have slipt into the Water, and his
 Fol-

Followers were forc'd to carry him Aboard, Whether the whole Story is true or not, his Behaviour at the Battle of Oudenarde, shews how willing he is to keep out of Harms way. He has been taught to cajole People, and give fair Words to every one that will do him the Honour to own him, and even those that will not, of which I shall give two or three Instances.

When the Earl of Shaftsbury travell'd from Paris towards Italy, he had a Pass from the French Secretary of State, directed to the Duke of Berwick, who then commanded the French Army in Dauphine. The Chevalier was at that time in the Duke of Berwick's Camp and understanding the Earl of Shaftsbury was on the Road he left it, and took up his Quarters in a little Inn, in a Village three or four Leagues Distant from the Duke of Berwick's Camp. There was no other Inn in the Village and the Pretender expected, that the Lord Shaftsbury would therefore be forc'd to make use of that, which would necessarily oblige him to come in his way ; but the Earl of Shaftsbury having Information of the Impostor's being there, order'd a Gentleman of his Retinue to ride before to a Farm-House three Miles from the Village, and make as good Preparations as he could for the Reception of himself and his Lady, and when he came to the Village he drove through it as fast as he could, the Pretender looking out at the Window of the Inn, at the Gate of which were posted some English Soldiers, as his Guards forsooth, who were to force a Conversation with the Earl's Servants, had he been surpriz'd into a
stop

stop at the same House. This Incident gave Rise to the foolish Story of the Lord Shaftsbury's having seen the Pretender. Another Instance of this kind is that of an English Gentleman, who Travelling from Germany to Flanders, took the Route of Loraine, and came to Barleduc. When he arriv'd there, he put up at one of the best Inns in the Town, and having two or three Servants with him, was suppos'd to be a Person of Consideration. The Pretender had immediately Notice of his being there, and sent his Chamberlain to invite him to the Palace, but the Gentleman said, He was Travelling about his Affairs, and had not Leisure for such a Visit. The Chamberlain bad him be free, and say rather, That he was not in his Master's Interests, and did not own him for King; the Gentleman reply'd, That was indeed the Truth of the Matter, he knew no King of Great Britain but King GEORGE, and would pay Homage to no other. The Chamberlain said to this, He acted like a Gentleman in speaking his Mind so freely, that his Master extorted no such Homage from any one, but what was voluntarily he receiv'd, and whether he own'd him as King or not he might kiss his Hand if he pleas'd, and be welcome at his Court, which the Gentleman avoided; however, the Chamberlain sent him a Present of Wine. There were at that time a great many Irish Soldiers there, but far from the Number represented in our News Papers. The Grand Design was doubtless a Foot before the Meeting of the present Parliament. Against which the Impostor propos'd another Declaration, which is as follows.

JAMES

JAMES REX,

‘ **I** T is with Satisfaction we have observ’d the
 ‘ Disposition and Resolution of our People
 ‘ for some time past, to stand in Oppposition
 ‘ to a Party, who, to aggrandize themselves,
 ‘ aim’d at nothing less than a Total Subver-
 ‘ sion of the Fundamental Laws of their
 ‘ Country, to make way for a Republican
 ‘ Government. And as our People are spee-
 ‘ dily to Assemble themselves (by what Au-
 ‘ thority we have (from the Justice of our
 ‘ Cause, and the Wrongs they have suffer’d
 ‘ in an Usurpation of above Twenty six Years)
 ‘ reason to hope they will take an Opportu-
 ‘ nity to do us, themselves, and Posterity
 ‘ right, by exerting themselves in the Defence
 ‘ of the fundamental Laws, and antient Con-
 ‘ stitutions of our Kingdoms, and the Here-
 ‘ ditary Right of our Crown, which will ef-
 ‘ fectually prevent the Entailing of a perpet-
 ‘ ual War upon our People, and consequent-
 ‘ ly the shedding more of that Blood and
 ‘ Treasure of which they have been so lavish
 ‘ since the Revolution in 1688, in Opposition
 ‘ to our undoubted Right, from which we are
 ‘ resolv’d never to depart but with the Loss
 ‘ of our Life. And as we have hitherto ne-
 ‘ ver been deficient, so our loving Subjects
 ‘ may depend upon it, we never shall be wan-
 ‘ ting upon all Occasions in our Power to
 ‘ assist and support them in settling the Suc-
 ‘ cession again in the Right Line, and freeing
 ‘ us and themselves from the Encroachments
 ‘ and Arbitrary Power of Foreigners. The
 ‘ inviolable Assurances we have often gi-
 ‘ ven, and which we again repeated in our
 ‘ De-

‘ Declaration, dated the 29th of August last,
 ‘ from our Court of Plombiers, of granting an
 ‘ Act of Indemnity to our Subjects for what has
 ‘ been done against our Royal Father and us,
 ‘ and against the Laws of the Kingdom, and
 ‘ therein assur’d them of all the Security they
 ‘ could desire for the Preservation of their Re-
 ‘ ligion, Rights, Liberties, and Properties ;
 ‘ which plainly demonstrate, we have nothing
 ‘ more at Heart than the Quiet and Prosperity
 ‘ of our Kingdoms, for which we always had
 ‘ a tender Regard, and for which (when God,
 ‘ in his Mercy shall think fit to touch the
 ‘ Hearts of our Subjects to have a true Sense
 ‘ of the Wrong done to us and themselves,
 ‘ and return to their Duty) nothing on our
 ‘ part shall be wanting to make them a flour-
 ‘ ishing People.

Given at our Court of Barleduc, De-
 cember the 14th, 1714. and in the
 Thirteenth Year of our Reign.

He tells us here, that he is over-joy’d at the
 Opposition the Tories give the King and Mini-
 stry. He is so sharp sighted, that he has found
 out, that even His Majesty, King GEORGE
 is in a Plot to set up a Commonwealth here.
 Good God ! What a rare Politician this same
 Jemmy is ! He adds, that he has Reason to
 hope from the sad Condition England has been
 in ever since they Abdicated his pretended Fa-
 ther, that his People will exert themselves in
 Defence of the Addresses to his dear Sister,
 and of his Hereditary Right. He then Bullies
 us with the Threats of a perpetual War ; does
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the poor Soul think, that after Forster, Widdrington, and the rest of his Rebels are fairly Hang'd, Drawn, and Quarter'd, that he will be able to make a War perpetual, or that any Wretch will dare to espouse his Cause for the future ? If he will never depart from his Right, I fancy he will be made to depart from Barlœduc before he's much Older. He gives us his Word Royal, such as it is, that he will help us as far as 'tis in his Power in settling the Succession upon him ; and he says, We may depend upon it. As to his inviolable Assurances of Pardon and Indemnity, there's no manner of Occasion for him to give himself any trouble about it, yet I should have a mean Opinion of his Promise were it on no other Account, but that he uses the Epithet inviolable. It was once us'd in a Speech, and tackt to the Toleration, and Seven Years after came to an occasional Bill, a Schism Bill, and the Lord knows how many Instances of the Effects of such inviolable Assurances. I might add many other Observations on the Folly and Insolence of this Libel ; but the Truth is, every thing that comes from him as a King, is too contemptible to be consider'd seriously. No body questions but St. John, when he escap'd into France, did what in him lay to promote the Pretender's Interest, and that James Butler did the same when he follow'd him thither. Those two Fugitives have no other way but that desperate One to return to their injur'd Country. The Faction in England corrupted several Officers, Natives of Great Britain, who were employ'd in Foreign Service, as the Generals Hamilton and Mackintosh, who were

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in the Service of the States of Holland, Gordon who serv'd in the Muscovite Army, and others. They lifted Men privately, and rais'd Money to carry on their damnable Design, besides what the Impostor had from the Pope, the King of S—, from the Jesuits in France, and elsewhere; He had vast Remittances from England to enable him to buy Arms, and hir'd Ships for Transporting himself, his Followers and Auxiliaries. He sent Messengers daily to England, and receiv'd daily Messengers from thence. One Caryl, a Servant of his pretended Father, came over in March last, to inquire into the Posture of Affairs, and the readiness of the Faction for a Rising, Money was Remitted by them to a Scot's Merchant at Roan, who furnish'd the Pretender's Agents with it to buy those Arms that were to be Shipt off at Havre de Grace. The Masters of these Ships Aboard which they were put, made no Scruple of owning that they were bound for England, and for the Western part, where the Lord-P—, the Lord L—, Sir W— W—, and other Fox-hunters were to join the late Duke of Ormond, who like another Monk, I mean for Capacity as well as Integrity, was to have been at the Head of a second Restauration.

The main Contrivance of the Counsellors to the Impostor, was to raise the Mobs that committed the Riots in Lancashire, Staffordshire, &c. Those Riotous Tumults were not intended so much against the Conventicles, as to prepare the Rabble for a general Rising, and to try the Strength and Spirit of the Faction. The perjur'd Rebel Mar stay'd in London, and
bought

bought Arms and Ammunition there, which he found means privately to get convey'd to Scotland. He particularly purchas'd Arms for Fifty Horse, and Samples of them were brought him, and George Hamilton his Companion to G— S—'s the Jacobite Bookseller, for which that Traytor now hides his Head. He was Lesley's Bookseller, and the Canal, by which he dispers'd his Traiterous Libels, not only in this and the last Reign, but in King WILLIAM's.

The Faction was divided with respect to the Pretender's coming in Person. Some insist'd upon it as the only way to animate them and encrease their Strength ; others objected, that the 100000 l. would infallibly tempt some Body or other to knock him on the Head, as the best Market they could make of him, and with these the Impostor seem'd mostly to join. Whatever Assistance he had from the late French King, it was all very secret. It is a question, whether he would have been any more than Passive in this Affair, 'till he saw what Turn it had like to take ; 'tis said, however, that he was to have lent his Troops to a certain Prince, and that Prince to have lent them to the Pretender. Many are of Opinion he would not have disguis'd himself, but have openly supported his Pretences. Others think the Impostor was a Tool in the whole Matter, and that the King of S—ly was to have given the old Monarch his Dominions bordering on France, for his supporting his Claim to the British Succession. Whatever it was, this poor Nation was to have been Sacrific'd to the Ambition of Popish Tyrants and Bigots, had not the good Providence of God interpos'd and taken

ken off the inveterate Enemy of our King, Country, and Religion, and the wicked Devices of Fugitives and Traytors been discover'd. The Faction, when provok'd, would threaten us with some terrible Blow. 'Twas the Expectation of it that made their Leaders so insolent within Doors and without, whether they had form'd a Plot to Assassinate the Royal Family, Fire the City, Plunder the Bank and Exchequer, and Massacre several hundred Gentlemen and Citizens, Time will bring to Light. But as their Principles allow of all Wickedness and Cruelty to gain their Point, we cannot doubt, that whatever their Plot was, it was as full of Blood and Rapine, as the Revenge and Poverty of the Impostor's Counsellor's could think of. The Duke of Loraine, to give new Tokens of his Resentment for his Minister's Disgrace in England, in January 1714, invited the Chevalier de St. GEORGE to his Court at Nancy, and order'd an Apartment to be prepar'd for him in the Royal Palace, where he was entertain'd as Magnificently as the Duke's Purse could afford; but it was observ'd, that notwithstanding the Spirit of the Traiterous Faction in England, gave him more Hopes than ever of having a Hit for it; yet the Chevalier's Looks were always gloomy and dejected, and no Advices from thence, however False and Flattering, could put Life into him.

The greatest of his Hopes was built on the Misunderstanding between the Courts of Great Britain and France about Mardyke, and his Emisaries were mightily elated at the Reports of the French King's having order'd an Army

of 30000 to draw down towards La Bassée in Flanders, with no other Design than to cover the Works that were carrying on at Mardyke, and that King himself soon after put an end to those vain Hopes, by ordering his Ministers in England and Holland to make Declarations, that he did not intend to fortifie that new Harbour only to make the Basen secure, and form a Drain for the Waters of the Country thereabouts.

But what gave more Umbrage to King GEORGE's good Subjects, was the Discourse of a Journey the Elector of Triers, Brother to the Duke of Loraine, was to make to the Court of Vienna. It being said, That that Elector had a Commission to Negotiate the Marriage before-mention'd, between the Pretender and a Princess of that Court; and this Discourse encreas'd upon News, that the Queen Dowager of England was going to Loraine, under Pretence of drinking the Waters of Plombiers. The Prince of Vaudemont of the House of Loraine was to accompany her, but Lewis the 14, to prevent our Courts conceiving any Jealousy by that Journey, forbid the making any Harange to Queen Abdicat on her Departure.

'Tis not to be doubted, but the Pretender's removing to Plombiers to meet his Mother there, soon after St. John's Arrival in France, was a Step taken in Concert with the British Fugitive Traytors in that Kingdom, and the Heads of their Faction in England, and that the grand Conspiracy was push'd forwards on the Despair of those Traytors to escape the Punishment due to their Treasons; for Boling-
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broke had not been long in France before the Pretender publish'd another Declaration, and his Chaplain Lesly wrote his Treasonable Letters which were dispers'd in England in April 1715, out of which I have animadverted upon at the end of this Work, as also on the Declaration the Impostor sent to England, to prepare the Way for his invading us. These Matters hinder'd the Interview between him and his pretended Mother 'till the 22d of May, when they met on the Frontiers of Loraine, and he attended her to Barleduc, whether crowded the British and Irish Fugitives, big with expectation of some coup d' eclat, especially since the French King soon after the Departure of Queen Advocate for Loraine, permitted the Paris Gazetteer to give the Chevalier the Title of King of Great Britain, and the tope now was very busie in promoting his Marriage with a German Princess, whose Fortune and Family would have given Credit to his Pretences.

The French Court, who have more than once been impos'd upon by the English Jacobites, began to think the Representations of their Strength better founded than ever, when they heard of the Mobs and Riots in several Parts of England, and St. John had several Conferences with the Ministers at Paris, especially Monsieur de Torcy. That Fugitive was also caress'd by the Duke de Aumont, who at an Entertainment which he gave him, drank the Impostor's Health by the Name of King of England, and was readily pledg'd by our Quondom Secretary. The Scheme was, that the French King and the King of Spain

should disband their Irish Troops, and that they should Lift in the Pretender's Service. After the Arrival of James Butler in France, the Friends to the Pretender talk'd out of the intended Design against England, and he held frequent Conferences with the Duke of Berwick, who entertain'd him very Magnificently, nothing was talk'd of but marching of Troops towards Loraine, and Armaments at Sea. Indeed the Duke de Lauzune express'd himself, as if he believ'd Ormond's presence in England would have done the Impostor more Service than his Council could do in France. The King admitted that attainted Fugitive into his Closet, and had a Conference of an Hour with him, wherein we cannot question was concerted Measures to facilitate the Invading these Kingdoms, of which his Majesty King GEORGE told his Parliament in July last. Levies of English, Scots and Irish were made, Butler had a Conference of two Hours with Father Innis, the Pretender's Confessor, at General Dorrington's, the 30th of August, 1715, and on the 1st of August he treated one Mackdonald of the Pretender's Bed-chamber, which great Intimacy shews very plainly, that Ormond had engag'd in the Invasion Plot before the Death of the French King. The coming of the Traytors Ormond and Bolingbroke to France brought Queen Mary from Loraine to Chaillot, where she was immediately visited by Bolingbr. ke. But the Death of the French King three Days after, the 1st of September, N. S. puzzled all their Councils, and spoil'd all their Projects ; yet the Terrors of their Guilt, and the Dread of Punishment made them desperate,

perate, and they continu'd them even when they most despair'd of Success.

The greatest Baulk to them was, the Regent of France's ordering their Transports at Havre de Grace to be stop'd, and the Arms that were Aboard, to be seiz'd. The Pretender hearing of Mar's Rebellion in Scotland, and the Disposition of some Northumberland Rebels to appear for him as soon as Himself and Butler landed in the West, left Loraine privately, and skulk'd about the Coasts of France, waiting for an Opportunity to Embark, of which he was not very fond, the One Hundred Thousand Pounds sticking mightily in his Stomack. He intended to have slipt through Flanders, but such good Orders were taken by the Government there, that he could not get any Port without running greater Danger of being Discover'd.

I have already observ'd how busy the Faction was in England, to form the Hellish Conspiracy against our King and Country. And that it was not Conjecture, has been prov'd at the Tryals of the Traytors Sullivant, Dorrel, &c. Windham was taken with Letters about him, containing a treasonable Foreign Correspondence. Forster was at the same time in Cabals with the Northern Papists, and Mar with the Highlanders. The Pretender's Ministers had enough to do to answer the many Traiterous Dispatches that were sent them from England. Their Master had little Money to furnish, but he could equip them with Declarations and Titles of Honour, not worth the Paper and Ink that were wasted about them. Their great Hopes were founded on
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the Defection of the Army, which Thanks be to God, have prov'd themselves to be as Loyal as they are Brave. In order to this, Ormond had wink'd at admitting Irish and Scots Papists into both Horse and Foot Guards; nay, he was so open in that wicked Practice, that he gave a Commission to a Namesake of his, who sent for his Son from St. Omers to be a Cornet of Horse; but the Death of Queen ANNE kept him on the other side of the Water. That he intended to Model the Army, and had prepar'd a List of Twenty-seven Colonels and Lieutenant-Colonels to be broken, that he might make Room for as many Papists and Jacobites, every one knows, that knows any thing of the Army, and from Troops thus commanded, what might not the Impostor and his Friends expect? Wherever they found Money, and whether there was a Tax upon the Jacobites of 40000 l. a Month, whether the Chevalier was supply'd by his most Christian or most Catholick Majesty, Money the Faction did find, and in such store, as to pay sometimes Forty Shillings, sometimes Three Pounds to a Lifted Man down, and Twelve Pence a Day Subsistence, besides, which must have pretty well drain'd all their Sources. Mr. Herbert, whom they call Duke of Powis, is said to have had the important Place of White-Staff among them. Certain it is, he has boasted of receiving a great many Thousand Pounds from the French King, under Pretence of Re-building his House in Ormond-Street. It has been reported, that the Pretender himself was seen there in the late Queen's time; but though, I believe, the Ministry could and would have pro-

protected him, had his Entry been as Publick as Duke d'Aumont's, yet I cannot think they had Courage enough to venture him in this Kingdom, 'till the Army was entirely secur'd. The Fleet was in the Hands of Wishart, the same who was sent to Bully and Bombard the poor Barcelonians into Slavery, and being an Apostate Fanatick, was the fitter for any Villany in favour of Popery. All these Encouragements had for a long while given such Assurance to the Impostor and his Followers at Barleduc, that they began to divide the Bear-Skin, one seiz'd the Chancellor, the other the Secretary's Seal, the Batoon no Body could pretend to with more Merit than Ormond for ever, which no doubt he will be with Infamy for the Share he had in betraying his Country to France by the late Scandalous and Ruinous Peace. Lesley was not only to be a Bishop, but to name the three other Persons who were to be Bishops themselves, and to make all other Bishops as long as the Impostor would let them.

The Success of his Majesty's Arms against the Rebels in Lancashire and Scotland, has doubtless destroy'd all the vain Hopes the Traytors had conceiv'd of destroying the Government. Butler now skulks up and down to find a Hole to hide his guilty Head in, and 'tis to be hop'd, that the Impostor himself will soon be hunted like a Partridge on the Mountains. The Punishment due to their Treason is now approaching, and the Halter, and the Ax, will make Examples of these obstinate Rebels, to the Terror of all future Traytors. Too long have our King and Country born
 harden'd

harden'd Insolence and impotent Rage : Clemency is Cruelty to Enemies to the Constitution. What do these Wretches aim at, would they have a Vagabond, a Creature too contemptible for Scandal, were it not for the Importance their Plots give ? Would they have such a one set over us ? They deserve as much to be despis'd for their Folly, as to be punish'd for their Guilt. And, I hope, the Vengeance of the Majesty of Heaven and Earth, will e'er long pursue them to the uttermost, for this their unnatural and unparallel'd Treason and Rebellion.

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REFLECTIONS

O N

LESLEY'S LETTER

F R O M

B A R L E D U C.

THE Jacobite Faction, who on the Death of the late Qu—n were seiz'd with a Panick, and struck dumb with Grief and Confusion, not so much out of affectionate Sorrow for the Death of Her Majesty, as Consciousness of their own Guilt and Fear of Punishment, recover'd themselves in a few Weeks, and began with their usual Insolence to spread their seditious Lies, to alienate the Minds of the People from the present Government.

Their little Ballad-makers were set to work to tack their treasonable Rhimes together, and their impudent Pamphleteers employ'd to invent Calumny and Scandal against the Friends to the Protestant Succession, and even against

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His Majesty himself : But this not being sufficient to do their Work, and keep up the Languishing Spirits of the Party, they procure a Declaration to be sent from the Chevalier de St. George, asserting his Title to the Crown, with as much Pomp and Solemnity, as if he had indeed been the Effects of Madam de Efte's Prayers, and the holy Smock offer'd to the Lady of Loretto. With this Declaration comes a Letter from Lesly, pretended to be written at Barleduc on St. George's Day, though having not appear'd in England till since the Qu——'s Death, 'tis probable it is antedated to give some room for saying Things of that Princess which they wou'd not have said had she not been in her Grave.

What Party 'twas that sent Lesly over to the Impostor, one may see by Abel Roper's Post-Boy of the 5th of July, 1711. sent to Dick's Coffee-House in Dublin, wherein is this Paragraph.

' We are inform'd, that Mr. White, alias
' Lesly, is gone to Switzerland in order, if he
' can, to convert a certain young Gentleman,
' and bring him over from Popery to Prote-
' stantism ; if he succeeds it's hop'd there will
' be no Experiment tried hereafter to run the
' Hazard of making use of a Come-over : For
' these sort of Gentlemen ought to be no more
' trusted than a Staunch Whig shou'd, altho'
' he swear that he shall be for the Church and
' Monarchy, except those who have been sen-
' sible of their Errors, and since their Con-
' version have merited the Esteem of all ho-
' nest Men.

There's

There's no need of explaining this. The Reader will immediately perceive, that Lesley was sent over by the Staunch Tories, to give a Colour to the Chevalier's pretended Conversion, and strengthen the Jacobite with the High-Flying Interest: Which however was all Grimace, for Lesley knew full well before he went to St. Germain's, that the French King would never suffer his Creature so much as to put on the Disguise of a Protestant, or that the Protestants of Great Britain shou'd have any Hopes of preserving their Religion. In which he has acted with more Honour, than in any other Thing in his whole Life-time. Having shewn that 'twas the Tories that sent Lesley to France, and with what Design, no less a One than to prevent Come-overs, for which Saying, as treasonable as 'tis, Abel is not yet hang'd; I shall now see what he has been doing since he has been with his young Master; and we cannot have a better Account of it than what he tells us himself in his Letter.

He begins with a Description of the Noble Person of the Chevalier, of his Capacity and Manners, which is all alike true; with him his Chevaliership is a clean, slender, graceful Personage; can Shoot and Hunt, but is no keen Sportsman. And the greatest Misfortune that attends him, is an extreme Want of what he most delights in, which is, quo' Lesley, to hear wise Men discourse; and he modestly adds, that in order to this, he sends for himself frequently to his Closet. He has one Talent that's very Extraordinary, and that is, he is never in a Passion when he is Angry; a Happiness of Temper, as rare as that of Lesley's Expression. The best Excuse I ever heard for

the Impostor's staying so near us, is, That he cannot go any farther ; that he has such a Burthen he can't stir with it : For, says Lesley, he carries about with him all the Sins of the Nation upon his Head. But I wonder'd to hear him say, that he wou'd perish unpity'd, unreliev'd, when the Duke of Loraine continues to take a Pleasure in his sweet Company, and to make as much of him as if he was the Pink of Princes, and as Witty as he is Tall. The honest Irish Priest whom he has taken into his Bosom, is surpriz'd that we shou'd persecute him with Acts of Parliament, and cries, ' What has he done, poor Creature, ' what has he done ? Why, Sir, I'll tell you, since your Wit has got so much the better of your Memory, He has been guilty of High-Treason against King WILLIAM, Queen ANNE, and King GEORGE : He has assum'd a Title that belongs to him no more than it does to his Protestant Chaplian the Letter-writer : He has attempted to invade us with an Army of French Papists : He has hired Irish Men with French Money, to take up Arms for him against the late Queen and His present Majesty : He is attainted, proscrib'd, and almost every Action of his Life is Treasonable. What has he done ? He has harbour'd the most notorious Traytors to this Nation, and Lesley the most notorious of all of them ; which is of it self sufficient to warrant the driving him about like a Scape-Goat, and put that Price upon his Head, which was done by the last Parliament, not to Assassinate him, as Lesley will have it, but to bring him to Justice. Since so much depends upon his Birth, why is it not enquir'd

into

into? says the Irishman. Whereas indeed there is nothing in the World depends upon his Birth; and we are every whit as much necessitated to enquire into his own Legitimacy, as to trouble our selves about that of his Master. Did we not know very well, that King JAMES II. was the Son of King CHARLES I. and the French King's Daughter, as honestly born as Man cou'd be; and yet after he had been King Three Years and Ten Months, we abdicated him because he was a Papist, Friend to France, had govern'd arbitrarily and tyrannically, and put us on the Necessity of the Revolution, which being establish'd by Law, King JAMES and all Popish Titles were vacated at once; and 'tis no matter whether the Chevalier was the Issue of Queen MARY or a Warming-Pan, he's a Papist, a French Renegade. We have many good Laws to settle the Succession in the Protestant Line: Those good Laws have taken Effect; and what signifies it to us who was the Chevalier's Father, who his Mother, or how he came into the World? We know very well how he must go out of it if he is caught upon English Ground, contrary to our Acts of Parliament.

But as to that, let the Tories clear up the Business, who in all their Addresses complimented the late Queen with her Hereditary Title. The Examiner never mentions this Matter but it is in the Sense of those Addresses, which understood Queen ANNE to be Heir, as she was King JAMES's Daughter, and not as Queen MARY's Sister and Survivor. The Second Examiner has a notable Tract in it, called, The Tories Answer to the French King's Letter.

Wherein is this delicate Raillery on the Whigs.
 ' The Hanover Succession was settled, says he,
 ' and the present War against you was begun
 ' by a Tory Parliament, and the Gentleman
 ' then in the Chair (meaning the worthy
 ' Speaker, Mr. Robert Harley) has been the
 ' Mark of Whiggish Fury ever since. Nor do
 ' we think you are much obliged to us Tories,
 ' for declaring Her Majesty invested with an
 ' Hereditary Title, which excludes all the
 ' Hopes you are forging, answers your Que-
 ' stion of Cujus est, and spoils the Project of
 ' your new Medal. Again, The Whigs are
 ' entirely fixing the Hereditary Right in your
 ' Chevalier de St. George, at a Time when
 ' the Nation is acknowledging it to be solely
 ' and unquestionably in Her Majesty; and for
 ' the Sake of their nonsensical Principles, will
 ' allow the Pretender, whom we abjure, to be
 ' Legitimate. The highest of the High-flying
 Party in their Addresses to King WILLIAM and
 Queen ANNE, on the French King's owning
 the Pretender, and the Pretender's Invasion,
 give the Chevalier no better Titles than Impo-
 stor, Suppositious, and the like; and they have
 upon all Occasions, ever since the Revolution,
 when to assert the Hereditary Right serv'd a
 Turn, asserted, that the Pretender was Illegi-
 timate, and his Birth not to be insisted upon.
 So say I, I did never believe he was a true
 Child of the abdicated King's or Queen's: But
 then I never car'd whether he was so or not,
 knowing that all our Sovereigns ever since the
 Revolution, have a much better Title to this
 Crown than their Eldership, and being born
 in Wedlock; good Acts of Settlement, and
 the

the Hearts of the People. But because Lesley insists so very much upon his being a true Prince, and not a Perkin, I shall give the Reader a few Pages on this Head, which I have taken out of the Second Part of the Secret History of Europe, as that Author has borrow'd what he has writ from the English Protestants Memorial to their Highnesses the Prince and Princess of Orange, concerning their Grievances, and the Birth of the Pretended Prince of Wales, Address'd to Mr. Bentinck.

' Upon this Denial of the Prince to concur
' in the Repeal of the Penal Laws, the Queen
' was to make a Progress to the Bath and St.
' Winifred's Well, to prepare People for the
' Report of her Conception, which was re-
' solv'd to be publish'd in October; but before
' it was publickly declar'd, Mr. Stewart wrote
' to Mr. Fagel the 8th of that Month, He
' would use no more Arguments, and lament-
' ed his Highness's loss of the Time of Com-
' pliance. In November he spoke more plain-
' ly, That all Hope of his Highness's Concur-
' rence was given over, and Men were become
' as cold in it here, as the Prince and Princess
' were positive there.

' ' The King dislik'd Mr. Fagel's Answer
gave that Matter over, and took a Resolu-
' tion to prosecute his Design another Way,
' which was to secure a Popish Successor. For
' my part, tho' I shou'd not have valu'd the
' Pretender's Title a whit the better for his not
' being Suppositious, after the Acts of Settle-
' ment had otherwise dispos'd of the Crown;
' yet

yet as little Trouble as we have been at to
 prove him a Pretender only, I see no Reason
 to think better of him. It was about the
 End of August, the King was heard to say
 with Anger, The Prince and Princess of Orange
 were obstinate in their Errors, and thought
 to make themselves popular with the Church
 of England, and he would trouble himself
 no more about them; but they should repent
 it. The King did not doubt but the Parliament
 would have repeal'd the Test; he had offer'd
 a Protestant Successor's Consent, and dispairing
 of that, it was first said, that the Queen
 was with Child. Upon which the Papists
 triumph'd, and the Priests gave out boldly,
 that it would set aside her Royal Highness's
 Right to the Succession, though it were a
 Daughter; ignorantly and impudently
 affirming, That if the Queen had a Daughter
 born after the King came to the Crown, she
 ought to succeed before a Daughter born
 when he was only a Duke. But, as the Memorial
 has it, none except Papists gave Credit to the
 Report that she was with Child; and the Fable
 of the Dutchess of Modena's Request in Purgatory,
 and the Lady of Loretto's helping her to conceive
 a Son, for the Sake of a fine Present, made all,
 but the Papists, believe it a mere Invention
 of the Priests. The Story took like a Popish
 Legend, and was a Matter of Laughter and
 Derision in Company, and of Raillery and
 Contempt in Lampoons; which were so common,
 that the Court seem'd to be infatuated, to
 imagine a Trick so generally discredited,
 and so negligently manag'd, would ever
 succeed.

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' The best Reason, and to me an invincible
 ' one, that Queen MARY was not with Child,
 ' is the little Care she took to give unquestion-
 ' able Evidence of it, after the Manner of
 ' the Empress Constantia, Wife to Henry VI.
 ' Emperor of Germany : The Empress being
 ' in Years, and the People suspecting she was
 ' past Child-bearing, the Emperor gave abun-
 ' dant Proofs of her being Big, and of her De-
 ' livery ; he prepar'd a Place in Publick, where
 ' she remain'd till her Labour, Ventre Custo-
 ' dito, with Keepers, that no suppositious
 ' Child might possibly be convey'd to her ;
 ' and there in Sight of the Citizens, and all
 ' the Matrons, that would and could possibly
 ' approach her, (none being excluded) she
 ' brought forth a Prince, who was afterwards
 ' the Emperor Frederick II.

' A Story of the same Nature is told of a
 ' Queen of Arragon, who was deliver'd in the
 ' Camp of the King, her husband's Brother,
 ' who had taken Arms to procure Satisfaction
 ' as to the Reality of her Teeming.

' And considering how zealous Queen Mary
 ' was for her Religion ; how her Heart was
 ' set on the recovering these Kingdoms to the
 ' Apostolick See, insomuch that she is said to
 ' have told the Pope's Nuncio, She hop'd by
 ' such a Time (naming it) to dine all the He-
 ' reticks in England for half a Crown, and
 ' that now they could not tell what to do :
 ' Considering what an Affection she had for the
 ' French Interest, had she been really with
 ' Child ; as proud and positive as she was,
 ' knowing it was almost universally doubted,
 ' to prevent the ill Consequences of such a
 ' Doubt,

‘ Doubt, she would certainly have rather been
 ‘ deliver’d at Charing-Cross, than in an Hurry
 ‘ unprovided of that Proof, which Custom and
 ‘ the Practice of England require. I am far
 ‘ from presuming to offer my own Sentiments,
 ‘ as of any Weight, in the Dispute about
 ‘ Queen Mary’s Pregnancy ; but shall observe
 ‘ what others have thought and said of it,
 ‘ though, as I said before, I think it is hardly
 ‘ worth while : For had Queen Mary been as
 ‘ wise as the Empress Constantia, if her Son
 ‘ had been bred up in a Popish Tyrannical
 ‘ Court, and our Crown settled on so good a
 ‘ Queen, and a Protestant Succession after
 ‘ her, he should still have been as much a
 ‘ Pretender to me as he is now, notwithstanding
 ‘ the Madness of some Bigots have endeavour’d
 ‘ to reconcile the Revolution and
 ‘ HANOVER Succession to the Divine and Hereditary
 ‘ Right of Princes. Some of the
 ‘ Circumstances of the Child’s being suppositious,
 ‘ are, That the Queen by Sickness and
 ‘ Infirmities was disabled from bringing forth
 ‘ a living Child. The famous Dr. Willis
 ‘ shew’d that Opinion to his Brethren of one
 ‘ of her Children, when she was much stronger,
 ‘ saying, there were Mala Stamina Vitæ.
 ‘ Her Majesty’s Pregnancy was not only doubt-
 ‘ ed at Home but Abroad ; and Pamphlets
 ‘ published in several Countries, declaring the
 ‘ Report of the Queen’s being with Child, to
 ‘ be only an Artifice of the Jesuits to advance
 ‘ the Interest of France and Popery.
 ‘ The Custom in England, in every such
 ‘ Case, is to give Notice to the next Heir of
 ‘ the approaching Delivery of the Queen,
 ‘ which

' which was not done ; she never had the first
 ' most natural, known and common Sign of
 ' Conception ; her Mensis Profluvium continu'd,
 ' her Breasts never swell'd, nor was
 ' there any Milk ever seen in them. All the
 ' outward Parts of her Body, that encompass
 ' her Womb, were of the same Proportion they
 ' were at other Times ; she, contrary to her
 ' former usual Course, always withdrew into
 ' her Cabinet, or some other private Room,
 ' when she chang'd her Linnen, and would
 ' never suffer any Protestant Lady to be by.
 ' The Place of her intended Lying-In was of-
 ' ten publish'd so variously, that none of those
 ' Ladies could know how to prepare them-
 ' selves for Attendance. It was resolv'd to be at
 ' St. JAMES's three Weeks before it was ex-
 ' pected. It was told her, it was not possible
 ' for her Lodgings to be got ready ; she then
 ' said, She would lie on the Floor. Her Roy-
 ' al Highness the Princess of Denmark was
 ' kept at the Bath, by the Advice of the Phy-
 ' sicians instructed for that Purpose, till the
 ' Time was over. The Queen was late at
 ' Cards on Saturday Night, very well, and
 ' on a suddain said she would lie at St. James's,
 ' and she cry'd out the next Day about Ten
 ' a Clock ; so ordering it, that the Protestant
 ' Ladies might be at Church, and the Trick
 ' over before they return'd, that the Midwife
 ' and the Favourite might have Opportunity
 ' to act their several Parts. The Room pitch'd
 ' upon was fit for the Purpose ; there was a
 ' private Door within the Rail of the Bed
 ' into a Room, from whence a Child might
 ' be secretly brought and put into the Bed
 ' unseen

' unseen by any that should attend in the
 ' Queen's Room, tho' at the Feet of the Bed,
 ' none of them coming into the Rail ; and by
 ' that Door the three Confidents, the Mid-
 ' wife, Mrs. Labidie, and Mrs. Tourain,
 ' brought into her Majesty's Bed what they
 ' pleas'd unseen. All the Transactions were
 ' manag'd by that secreet Door, as is well
 ' known to all those Lords of the Council
 ' who were brought for a Shew, not to see
 ' any Thing that was done, but only to be
 ' seen in the Bed-Chamber with the King,
 ' that their Names might be publish'd to the
 ' People.

' The Midwife's Preparations were not in a
 ' Readiness, so hasty was the Queen and her
 ' Creatures to have it over ; she lay in Bed
 ' with all the Curtains round close drawn ;
 ' and when every Thing was prepared in the
 ' inner Chamber, her Majesty began to act
 ' her Part in the feign'd Travail, the three
 ' Confidents bringing every Thing by the
 ' Door in the Wall by the Queen's Bed-side ?
 ' among which, the Memorial tells us, were a
 ' Child, and every Thing that naturally at-
 ' tends a Birth. I do not pretend to go so far,
 ' to say it was so ; I only repeat the Circum-
 ' stances that might reasonably give Jealousy.
 ' The Thing being so done, is enough to con-
 ' vince me, as I have already said, tho' how
 ' the Imposition was manag'd, I am afraid will
 ' never be fully discover'd ; such is the Fide-
 ' lity of Popish Counsels, when their Religion
 ' is concern'd. Other suspicious Circum-
 ' stances from the same Authority, are, the
 ' three Women seem'd very busy about her

Ma-

* jesty in the Dark, none seeing what they
 * did ; and being afraid, as appear'd by the
 * Midwife's Words, That the Child, which
 * was prepar'd to sleep, to prevent its Crying
 * before it was got into Bed, should be stifled
 * by the closeness of it, they were forced to
 * hasten the Queen's pretended Delivery, be-
 * yond what was reasonable to be believ'd.
 * What follows I take verbatim.

* But nothing appear'd in her Majesty like
 * the real Natural Travail of a Woman in
 * Child-bearing ; there were none of the usu-
 * al natural Signs in her Majesty of being in
 * real Travail, which cannot be hidden. There
 * was no Appearance of approaching Labour,
 * by various intermitting Pangs ; no Shew of
 * the Pains naturally and gradually increasing ;
 * no Signs of her Majesty's known Weakness
 * in bearing such Pangs : All that was to be
 * feign'd was suddenly dispatch'd, and the
 * Midwife deliver'd something close cover'd
 * to Mrs. Labadie, which could be nothing
 * but the Child they had put in, and went in
 * together through the Privy-door, within the
 * Rail of the Bed into the next Room in so
 * great haste, that it was not consider'd how
 * plainly it might discover that all was Coun-
 * terfeit, the Midwife leaving her Majesty in
 * those Moments, when there was the greatest
 * Necessity for her Skill and Assistance. None
 * of either Sex was permitted to see any Thing
 * done about her Majesty, or her supposed
 * Child, but the three Confidants ; no other
 * of those in the Bed-chamber that drew as
 * near as they might, was suffer'd to see what
 * was taken out of the Bed, being something
 * wholly

' wholly cover'd, and immediately carry'd a-
 ' way through the private Door. The crying
 ' of the Child was heard by none. During
 ' the whole fictitious Travail of the Queen,
 ' and a considerable Time after it, his Majesty
 ' kept those Lords of the Council that were
 ' call'd, not far from the Feet of her Majesty's
 ' Bed, that were close shut up. They neither
 ' saw nor heard any Thing about the Birth of
 ' the supposed Prince, of which they could be
 ' lawful Witnesſes. After long waiting, the
 ' King left them, and went into the inner
 ' Room to Mrs. Labadie ; and it was ſoon af-
 ' ter ſaid a Prince was born : And ſo little
 ' cautious were the Conſpirators to carry on
 ' this Plot artfully, that after the Delivery
 ' there was no Appearance in the Queen of
 ' the natural Effects of Child-bearing, tho'
 ' it was ſo eaſy to be diſſembled.

' They ſeem'd to deſy Suſpicion, aſſuring
 ' themſelves, that when it was ſaid a Prince
 ' was brought forth, and a luſty lovely one,
 ' if they could not force Belief, they could
 ' force Obedience. I do not lay any other
 ' Streſs on all this circumſtantial Evidence,
 ' than as it helps to corroborate what I was
 ' determin'd to believe by the Weakneſs or
 ' Negligence of the Court, in not putting this
 ' Matter out of all Queſtion, which was in
 ' their Power, and of the leaſt Importance :
 ' Whereas, though they knew there was not
 ' One in Five Hundred who believ'd a Word
 ' of the Conception, yet they ſeem'd to leave
 ' nothing undone that might confirm People
 ' in their Suſpicions.

' As

' As to the Depositions of the Lords and
 ' Ladies on that Subject, when King JAMES
 ' was frightened with the Rumour of the Prince's
 ' Preparations, there were none almost found
 ' among the Witnesses, but such as were sus-
 ' pected Persons, Officers, Pensioners, and the
 ' King's Domestick Servants, besides the Queen
 ' Dowager ; and all her Majesty, and most
 ' Part of what the Lords and Ladies said may
 ' be true, yet the Child that was born might
 ' not be born of the Queen. For says another
 ' Author of Note, who wrote two or three
 ' Years after, The Assistants who were at the
 ' Bed's Feet, and in a Corner of the Chamber,
 ' knew not what was laid in the Bed, nor
 ' whence it came which was taken out of it.
 ' The main Objection to these Circumstances
 ' is, Why was not there sufficient Proof of
 ' this ? Why, because there was no need of it :
 ' The Parliament of England had voted the
 ' Throne vacant, fill'd it with King WILLIAM
 ' and Queen MARY, which gave them the
 ' best Title in the World ; and it would have
 ' been to have weaken'd it, to allow any
 ' Doubt of a Right in the Pretender. Princes
 ' are too jealous of the Dignity of their Crown,
 ' to admit of controverting their Title. HEN-
 ' RY the Seventh, and Queen ELIZABETH,
 ' would never suffer any Acts in their De-
 ' fence ; tho' one had been attainted, and the
 ' other disinherited by Parliament. The Pos-
 ' session of the Crown takes off all Stains, and
 ' a Parliamentary Settlement conveys such a
 ' Right, that whether the Child was Legiti-
 ' mate or Illgitimate, he had no more Pre-
 ' tence to it, I hope than his Father, whom
 ' we

' we abdicated for endeavouring to establish
 ' Popery and Arbitrary Power ; and for the
 ' same Reason shall, I hope, for ever abhor
 ' Subjection to his Son. It is not to be doubt-
 ' ed but the Prince and Princess of Orange
 ' were the more ready to protect us, when
 ' they saw their Rights invaded as well as
 ' ours ; and what their Highnesses thought of
 ' the Pretended Birth, may be seen in the
 ' Prince's Declaration, express'd with great
 ' Modesty : There are great Presumptions that
 ' oblige us to believe, that those evil Coun-
 ' sellors (for promoting their own pernicious
 ' Designs, and for gaining of Time to exe-
 ' cute them) spread a Report that the Queen
 ' was deliver'd of a Son ; that during this
 ' pretended Bigness of the Queen, as well in
 ' the Circumstances of the Birth, and the Me-
 ' thods that were us'd for the Management of
 ' it, there appear'd so many just and visible
 ' Suspicions, that the Pretended Prince of
 ' Wales was not brought into the World by
 ' the Queen. I must not forget with what
 ' Confidence the Papists and their Abettors
 ' declar'd many Months before the pretended
 ' Birth, that it would be a Prince. This they
 ' did more positively in IRELAND, where they
 ' were Masters of less Wit and more Impu-
 ' dence. As soon as it was reported the Queen
 ' was with Child, the Irish said it would be a
 ' Son, and a Gentleman of that Country
 ' writes, They were so certain of it, they
 ' would lay Twenty Guineas to One, or any
 ' other Wager in Proportion, from the highest
 ' to the lowest among them. This Assurance
 ' was much wonder'd at by the English, and
 ' judg'd

, judg'd to be very extravagant, if not built
 , upon some private Grounds and Induce-
 , ments, which I leave the Reader to guess
 , at ; and which some amongst them were
 , certainly acquainted with, whose Discourses
 , among the rest created in them a Belief of
 , some extraordinary Design then in Agitation.
 , Enough of this ; and I am afraid too much
 , for the sake of some scrupulous Persons,
 , who for fear of being thought credulous,
 , affect to disbelieve every thing that has not
 , the Eidence of Sense with it, and will allow
 , no Circumstances in the Method of Proof.
 , The Enemies of the Government laugh at
 , them, and have always found Friends to
 , imitate them in those that pretend to side
 , with it. I have not said so much because I
 , think it necessary, but because I would
 , leave with the impartial Reader sufficient
 , Grounds to confirm his Suspicions.

A Page or two after, the Author makes a-
 nother Quotation on this Subject, out of a ce-
 lebrated Piece, written soon after the Revo-
 lution.

, Now as to the pretended Prince of Wales,
 , the Infatuation of Popish Counsels never ap-
 , pear'd with greater Aggravations, than in
 , the Management of that Affair. The Me-
 , thods and Conduct used during the late
 , Queen's pretended Bigness, and at her Lying-
 , In, with all the concurring Circumstances,
 , were such as King James's greatest Enemies
 , would have wish'd them, and they seem to
 , have been concerted and calculated for this
 , very End, to persuade the World, that there
 , was a suspected Child impos'd upon them.

• in that Birth. Nay, the Depositions published afterwards by way of an After-Game, did naturally aggravate the Jealousies of thinking People, instead of curing them.

The same Author gives us his own and other Men's Reasons why this Impostor was not examin'd into. He charges it to the Tories as others had done before him.

• They dexterously avoided (to use the same Writer's Words) the Matter of the suppos'd Prince of Wales, and would not suffer it to be brought into Parliament, that the Impostor might have been prov'd and declar'd to all the World. The just Grounds of Suspicion of that Imposture, have been mention'd in the foregoing Pages, taken from the Passages relating to it, in the Memorial of the Church of England, which was presented to the Prince and Princess of Orange before the Revolution. When there were living Witnesses to prove those strong Circumstances, the Force of such Testimony must have put the Suspicion out of doubt, and been sufficient Proof for the Legislature to declare the Imposture. I have read in some Foreign Paper, printed in August 1688, That her Royal Highness the Princess of Denmark was ill us'd at Court, for being a little too curious, and offering to feel the Queen's Breasts after the pretended Delivery. La Princesse, says the French Author. a reçu quelque chagrin pour s'etre montree un peu trop curieuse, l'on dit qu'ayant voulu tater le Sein de la Reine peu de jour apres
ses

' ses couches, l' on tourne en mal ce qu' elle
 ' avoit fait comme si elle eut doute de son
 ' Accouchment. By which at least it appears.
 ' the Imposture was as much suspected abroad
 ' as at home, and the Faction was in the
 ' right, by Reason of their Interest in it, to
 ' hinder an Enquiry into that Business, when
 ' the Vigour of People's Evidence, from the
 ' Recency of the Fact, must have produc'd
 ' Conviction. Their crying up the Cheat late-
 ' ly, is no more a Sign of their Conversion to
 ' me, than their crying up the Reality of his
 ' Royal Birth then was a Proof of their Sin-
 ' cerity. I value not what Men say, when their
 ' Actions be-lye their Words.

Whatever the Man of nicest Caution, or ra-
 ther strongest Incredulity object to all this, I
 defy them to bring half the Arguments to
 prove his Legitimacy, or to answer half of
 these against it, with equal Strength. I confess
 the whole Affair is a Jest, and should never
 be mention'd but with Contempt. Indeed the
 Tories do now un-say all they said in the
 last Reign; and tho' it is no more to Perkin's
 Purpose than theirs, nothing will satisfy 'em
 forsooth, but to have the Warming-pan hung
 up in Westminster-Hall. Lesley hop'd it was
 reserv'd for the last Parliament to set the Na-
 tion at rest upon so material a Point. How
 dear that Representative was to him, one
 might see by the Hopes he had of them;
 but how vain they were, may be also seen
 by their passing an Act for the Payment of
 100,000 l. to any that should catch him in
 this Kingdom. He is so disinterested a young
 Gentleman, He would be very willing to come

to a Compromise with his Sister ; and if she would let him Reign after her, he would make her a Visit at St. James's, and put his Person into her Hands, under the Guard of Lord Bol—— the Mitre and Purse his inveterate Enemies, and then how safe his Sister would have been, may easily be imagin'd. He wanted mightily to have Her and His Interests united, which could never have been, while the Purse, Mitre and Lord Bol. had any Thing to do at Court. And as sadly the Duke of Loraine wanted to have his Mother brought forth, and the Imposter prov'd ; for then, says Lesley, he would not countenance nor shelter him. No, not if the French King shou'd threaten to cut his Passage through his Country four Miles broader. How highly it concerns us to give Content to the most Puissant Duke of Loraine and Bar ?

One notable Reason Lesley gives for our taking his Master, is, that we can charge him with no Personal Fault or Misgovernment. And the same Reason would do as well for any Prince in Christendom ; for King Stanislaus, or any Body : We have nothing to say to their Persons or Government ; for we know nothing of 'em, and don't trouble our selves at all about them.

The late King James, (says the Letter-Writer) soon after his Banishment, wrote a Letter to the Convocation. Yes, for which the Messenger would have been hang'd, if he could have been come at. But what Banishment is this the Irishman talks of, Who banish'd him. why no less a Man than his own dear Self ; He ran away, and then cry'd out, he

he was banish'd. Did not all the Tories in England stickle for it, that his Banishment was a Desertion; but thanks be to God, the People found out a better Word for it. Abdication; and those of Scotland a much better still, Forefaulting, which has for ever struck his pretended Son out of the Line of Succession, had his Hereditary been as good as the Jacobites wou'd have it.

If you will not take Perkin for his own Sake, Lesley humbly desires you, the good People of England, that you'll be so kind as to do it for his Mother's; and begs you to be overcome by the Importunity of a distress'd Widow, who crieth unto you, who importuneth, by all the obliging Things she did for you, by her Priests and her Mass-houses; and especially by that Catholick Threat of hers, that in half a Years Time there should not be an Heretick in England worth half a Crown: She says, Cries, and Importunes you not to transmit her Infamous to Posterity; nor to think she was a Woman of so little Honour, as to sacrifice her Reputation to her Religion, and cheat you with a Child that was none of her own, to establish Popery, and extirpate the Northern Heresy. If all this will not do, the Letter-Writer tell us further, What a Shame wou'd it be to us to suffer so Valuable a Prince to die in Exile. That wou'd be very silly in us, when by suffering him to rule over us, we may secure Popery and Tyranny, Beggery and Slavery, to us and our Posterity to all Generations. One may see by Lesley's own Words, that he is only valuable for his great Zeal to the Religion and Interest of France, where he has liv'd as
many

many Years as he was rock'd Weeks in England.

I do not at all wonder that the Pretender's Chaplain is so angry with Mr. Steel for publishing the Crisis, which set all the Acts of Parliament against the Impostor, before the Eyes of the Britains. The Faction in England knew what Service it would do to the Protestant Succession, and therefore did they get their Majority to spew him out of the House of Commons, to use Lesley's Phrase ; which it seems the Court of Barleduc were extreamly pleas'd with ; for the Letter-Writer is enjoin'd to fall upon him in this rude Manner, to shew how they approved of our Parliament's Doings at that Time.

If we are afraid of a Popish Successor, quoth Lesley, why did we make the next Successor a Papist, for it was they did it who banish'd him? It is not Matter of Wonder, that such an Arguer as this shou'd be in Vogue with the Faction; shou'd be reckon'd their Prime Pen and Principle Champion? Wou'd not the Impostor have been bred a Papist by his pretended Father and Mother, and their Favourite Father Peters? This was the Excuse for King James : 'Tis your own Fault, cry'd the Tories, why did you send him a Travelling to learn Popery Abroad, which however his Wife made a Shift to learn at Home, by the Encouragement of two Tory Bishops, Sheldon and Blandford, as she own'd herself. Lesley complains, That all the Protestant Courts of Europe have been sent to, not to receive the Pretender : And the Truth is, such a Message was needless enough, for there is not a Protestant

stant Court in the World, that wou'd have entertain'd an Enemy to the first Protestant Church and Kingdom. The Letter-Writer adds, they cry, Why will he not turn Protestant? Whereas the poor Man never was out in any Thing more in his Life. No Body troubles his Head about him; Papist or Hugonot, he's nothing to us, and we are not at all concern'd about him or his Religion, if he does not come within our Territories, and expose himself to the Penalty of the several Acts made against him. For God's Sake, let him cease to be the French King's Alms-Man, and see what a Person of Importance he'll be.

Lesley proceeds, His Title will be foreclos'd for ever, unless this Parliament prevent it. He had a wonderful Opinion of the last House of Commons, he depended upon them for their being every Thing he should desire of them. I am not of his Mind only in this, that his Title is foreclos'd for ever, and he had e'en as good march to Rome, and take a Coul or a Cap, which will do him much more good than his pretended Birth-Right is ever like to do him.

He goes on, They say his Birth signifies nothing, if it was true, because they have excluded him by Laws. So they do; they do indeed say so, and that on Account of these Laws confirm'd by later Associations, Abjurations, by Justice and Reason, by Necessity and the first Principle in Nature, Self Preservation, his Birth must and will signify nothing, be it what it will, but make him a Fugitive as long as he lives, and to subsist on the
interested

interested Charity of a Prince, who cares not a Farthing for him, more than to make a Tool of him, to destroy the Country he pretends to. Again, Why are they Angry with those that believed his Birth? Lord, What does the Man make such a Pother about? People don't mind him so much as to be angry with any one, let him believe as he will, and I am satisfied some of the Fools that do believe the Depositions of Jeffery's and the Midwife, wou'd yet be very glad to get the 100,000 l. on the Terms of the Act. I am not surprized to find him so much concern'd for the Author of the Queries, which the Faction suffer'd a poor Fellow to be pillory'd; for they came not from a Lay Pen, and Lesley like Colliere, would no more have a Person hunted than roasted. As for himself, he will doubtless take care of one, and prevent his being made Game of in England, as surely he would be for all his Treasonable Libels, if ever we should light upon him. He had best read his Jacobite Liturgy at Barleduc to Perkin's Prime Minister; for there's no Part of our Devotion, to which he has so good a Title, as a Penetential Psalm. Lesley cries, Are you afraid of a Popish Successor, who may crush you, and has a Power with the Help of your Division at Home, to introduce Popery and Slavery. Yes, of such a One we have been afraid ever since King James became King. The Tories having been so mad as to reject the Bill of Exclusion; but Lesley would turn our Fears off from his Suppositious Son, by telling us, We pursue the wrong Man; he has no Foreign Force nor Alliances, No, not he

He, no French King, no Spanish King, no French Auxilleries: Philip of Spain did not tell him when he came to take his Leave of him in France, upon his setting out for Madrid, that he hop'd in a little while to send him a Complement of Congratulation upon his Accession upon the Throne of Gréat-Britain. The Papists in Britain, he says is not One to a Thousand. He can't lye, the highest Computation of the Number of Souls in this Island is seven Millions. Now after this Rate there are not above Seven Thousand Papists in all England and Scotland; which is like the Honesty of this Protestant Chaplain to a Popish Pretender. Tho' 'tis not to be doubted but that there Ten Times the Number of Papists which he makes, yet were there 100 Times as many, we have no great Reason to be afraid of them, nor of all the Popish Pretenders, of whom he gives such a formidable List, Placing the Duke of Savoy at the Head of 'em. But that Prince of Address and Capacity has baffled all he says about him, by recognizing His present Majesty King George's Rightful and Lawful Title; and as for the rest of 'em we fear them no more than my Lord Mayor of London did the Hare when he was Hunting, though we never had any good Luck at being invaded, as he insinuates. Let him remember, however, that we never had but one Lewis that invaded us in England, and that he was driven out as shamefully as he came unjustly; and that England has now those Walls which wou'd have defended her against the Romans, Danes, Saxons, Normans, &c. had she had them in Old Times, and will de-

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fend

send her against French, Spaniards, Italians, and all that shall dare to give her any Disturbance. The next Paragraph, P. 6. shows us further, what an exact Agreement there is between the Jacobites at Bar-le-duc, and those at London: Whatever Side prevail. (says Lesley) in the Contest we are now speaking of, concerning the Succession, the Church of England, as now by Law Establish'd, will be sure to meet her Ruin. She knows who has printed Memorials against her, and how she has been pelted these many Years past, under the Name of HIGH-CHURCH, a Term invented by her Enemies, to throw out all their Venom against her, more securely under that Name. That High-Church is not the Church of England as by Law Establish'd, is very plain: For that the Members of that Schismatical Church either refuse to join in Communion with the true Church, and submit to the Laws Establish'd among us, or else Occasionally conform and take Oaths to the Government, purely to have an Opportunity to betray it tho more effectually. This pretended Church has had her Conventicles and Assemblies, as well for Treason as Worship; and yet how tenderly have the traiterous Members of it been dealt with? How few of their Conventicles have been disturbed? How many do now keep up illegal Meetings, and meet with no Interruption? 'Tis pity indeed this Church of Lesley's shou'd not have been pelted at in another Manner. What he says of the Term, High-Church, being invented by her Enemies, is so false, that he himself was the first Man who made use of it to distinguish

guish himself from all Lovers of Moderation and Charity, in a seditious Libel he publish'd about Twelve Years ago ; putting in the Title Page, Written by a High-Churchman. The Church of England, as by Law Establish'd, acknowledges Allegiance to his Majesty, and owns Him Supream as well in Spirituals as Temporals. Her Clergy have all sworn to him, and abjur'd Lesley's Pretender, except himself and a few obstinate Wretches that are proud of the Distinction of Nonjurors. I was amaz'd to see him repeat what Mr. Steel says of the Impostor's turning Protestant in the Crisis: Let him turn High-Churchman, and what will the People of England be the better for that? &c. The Truth is, to turn High-Churchman will never be understood by any reasonable Man to turn Protestant. Upon which I remember to have heard a Story very much to the present Purpose. When a Noble Lord who had been bred a Papist, turn'd Protestant, about Five or Six Years ago, an Aunt of his, who had done her utmost to prevent his Turning, meeting him after his Conversion, said to him, ' Well my Lord, though you have left us, I hope you will never vote with the the Whigs: I hope you'll be a High-Churchman. Pugh, ' cries his Lordship, that would be no Turn at all, I have hinted already, that we have nothing to do with Perkin, whether Papist or Protestant, whether Legitimate or Illegitimate what's that to the People of England? let him take Care of his own Soul; we have every one of us enough to do to look after our selves. We have Laws Estab-

blish'd among us to secure to us a Race of Protestant Kings : We are happy in one of them. The Pretender to his Crown is attainted, every Subject of Britain is never to think of him, but in the Circumstance of a Traytor and Rebel ; and let him turn Hugonet, 'twou'd, 'tis true, be a good Turn for him, with Respect to the other World ; but as to his Pretension in this, he may turn Turk, if he will, he wou'd be every whit as much the better for't. Lesley tells us plainly, the last House of Commons answered all that Mr. Steel says against the Impostor's pretended Conversion, by turning him out of the House with Disgrace. The Chevalier's Protestant Chaplain, who was sent to make him a High-Churchman, knowing by this Time, that the French King wou'd not let him do any Thing in the World that seem'd to have a Look in Favour of the True Church of England, owns, That none who pretend to wish him well, and know his Circumstances as well as Lesley does, wou'd advise him to turn Protestant. And therein I think him in the Right, for why shou'd he lose so good a Friend as Lewis XIV. for the Sake of 40 or 50 Nonjuring Priests, and a beggarly impotent Faction in England ? If he has not Grace enough to do it for Conscience Sake only, which is not to be hop'd for from his Italian and French Education. Tho' for my own Part I must confess had Dan. Burges been his Father Confessor, and he had turn'd downright Hugonet, I shou'd have still look'd upon him as a false Brother ; and considering that he has no Pretence to any Thing in England, take no more Notice of him, than if he was really what has been so often said of him, the Son of a Tyler.

Lesley

Lesley is very angry that Mr. Steel shou'd say in his Crisis, Prince Eugene is a Papist, and yet he wou'd sooner trust him with the Cause of Liberty, than any High-Church Champion in England. No doubt of it, it is not Religion that makes a Man a High-Churchman, but Faction, a Lust of Power, and a Spirit of Persecution : And every honest Papist who is for Liberty, is a Whig, and will hate Jacobitism. As many Papists as Protestants fought for King William and Queen Anne. And those Papists have not an Abhorrence of any Sect so much as our High-Church Schismatics ; knowing what Obstructions the Confederates met with in the Two French Wars, by the Intreagues of that Faction here, in Conjunction with their Friends in France : Nay, there is not in all Christendom a People of such Heterodox and destructive Principles in Politicks as those High-Churchmen ; if they have any Principles at all. Where are there any such Tenets broach'd as theirs of Passive Obedience and Non-Resistance, of Arbitrary Power and a Divine Right ? I do not believe there's a Nation upon Earth, whether Papists or Turks, not to say Protestants, that wou'd endure such a Faction as our staunch Tories among them. And no wonder the French were so glad that they had got rid of the Pretender ; having, as they thought, too long, and at too great Expence of Blood and Treasure, harbour'd a Parcel of Blockheads at St. Germain, who having done what they cou'd to ruin their own Country, had also brought theirs too to the Brink of Destruction.

The Barleduc Tory says, The Pretender has sufficient Warning not to turn Protestant, because the Whigs declare already they will never believe him. That wou'd be true if the Whigs wou'd be at the Pains to make any Declaration in the Matter; but I must tell him and his Faction, that if I, who he may trust on my Word, am no Tory, know any Thing of the Matter, they don't care a Farthing what he is, or what becomes of him, as long as he lives in defiance of our Laws, and assumes to himself Titles which belong to none but to a Sovereign that's dear to us, as we doubt not he is terrible to his Enemies. 'Tis a strange thing that the Impostor, who Closes his High-Church Chaplain so often, shou'd never be the better for it, but insist still on Pretensions, which at best wou'd make him miserable. For, quoth he, if he did do as his pretended Uncle King CHARLES had done, and pretended to our Religion as well as our Crown, the People would never trust to his Promises, and that Crown it self would be a Crown of Thorns to him. So that all his Friends, if he has any, have nothing to do but to advise him to relinquish those Popish Pretences, which can never do any one any Service but the French King, who finds it for his Interest to keep up his Faction in Britain: For he did not find his Interest in it, he would not maintain such a Company of worthless Fugitives, who disgrace their Country as much Abroad by their Principles and Practices, as they disturb it at Home by their Treason and Rebellion.

In

In case the People of Britain would send for the Impostor, Lesley gives us his Word, which is just as good as his Masters, that the Church of England shall have as fair a Trial as the Bishops had : He will not pass Sentence upon her before she has made her Defence ; nor will he give that Scandal to Popery as if it fear'd the Light. Wherein he speaks the truest Word as ever he spoke in his Life. He would no doubt make it shine out like the Sun at Noon-day, while the poor Church was shut up in Dungeons, or driven to Desarts.

A Piece of History is contain'd in this Letter, which gives us good Grounds to believe that the late Managers knew of Lesley's Escape to France, and favour'd him in it : As also that as soon as the old Ministers were remov'd after Sacheverel's Trial, that the St. Germain's People conceiv'd new hopes of advancing the Pretender's Interest. For about the Time that Mr. Robert Harley was made a double Earl, the Impostor sent a Letter to England to cajole the Tories, and bring 'em over to his Party. 'Twas dated the 2d of May, 1711. And he said in it, that he would have just such another Dispute about Protestantism and Popery, as was manag'd by the Jesuit Polton. Where notwithstanding that Jesuit was as fairly confounded as true Argument ever did confound a Man, and yet King James and his Popish Courtiers gave out that he came off triumphant. Perkin said he would open both his Ears, and hear what the Church of England had to say. He meant doubtless at her Trial before mention'd by him. For as to himself he would never dissemble, nor do
any

any thing the French King would not have him do. Nay, he wou'd have so little to do with the Church, that he wou'd not make the Bishops, but leave it to Lesley and Three or Four more such as he. He will also give the Clergy every thing they have already; and to shew what a Kindness he has for them, he was so generous as to part with the Tenths and First Fruits five Days before Queen ANNE came to the Crown. What a severe Reflection that is on her late Majesty, as if the Impostor had set the Example to her Royal Bounty! Whereas he might as well have given them the Indies, as dispose of a Shilling more than what comes out of the French King's Purse. And People are generally extravagantly generous, when they give away what costs nothing, or is none of their own. Thus the Pope gave the Empire of Mexico and Peru to the King of Spain, and one of them gave this good Kingdom too to the French. He does not value an Empire or a Kingdom when he is not a Penny the better for it; but if he can make any thing of it, he is, a great Niggard of the Church's Goods, and will not part with an Inch of the Patrimony of St. Peter. If the Chevalier had added the Funds to the Tenths and First Fruits, the Jest wou'd not have been greater. For the Grant was not worth the Wax he squeez'd for't: Not more on Account of his having Nothing to give, than on that of his Religion, which easily cou'd resume any Grant made in Favour of Heresy. For Grants sure will never be kept, when Oaths are not.

But

But supposing we had trusted him, and upon his bona Fide parted with all the Acts of Settlement. Supposing he had got our Fleet and Army into his Possession, and the French had been as much Master of him by their Power and his own Inclinations, as they are now and must ever be. Yet, says Lesley, we shou'd have the greatest Security, for it would not be in his Power, with the Assistance of France, Spain, and all the Papists in Europe to destroy our Laws, Liberty and Property, when we had not a Ship nor a Regiment to defend them; and therefore his Life is the only Barrier to stave off Evils. The longer he lives the safer we are, if you'll believe his Chaplain. He has nothing so much at Heart as our Protestant Church: Which one may depend upon, because we have his Popish Word for it: Nothing so much as our Liberty and Property, because he was bred in a School, the French King's Court, where such Lessons are taught, as much as they are practis'd. Oh what a Blessing have we miss'd in frighting away this Chevalier by a Reward of 100,000 L. to any one that can catch him.

After all the Stir that Lesley has made, to have his Member of the last Parliameut believe the Impostor was in an excellent Disposition to become a Heretick; he comes to the Point, and tells him, 'tis what he ought not to expect, for that it wou'd be the Ruin of the Church. I had rather, says Lesley, he shou'd continue a Papist than come over to the Communion of the Church; and if I was a Papist, I wou'd be glad he shou'd declare himself of the Church of England. Because, as
he

he urges, if he was a Protestant, he cou'd better dispense with the Laws against them, whereas if he was a Papist, People would be jealous of him. And what if they were? People were jealous with a Vengeance of King James: But how cou'd they help themselves, had not our Glorious Deliverer King William come to their Assistance? What if they were jealous of such a Popish Prince? What if he shut up their Churches, or turn'd them into Mass-houses: What if he sent them to Gibbets and Gallies? Why, they must bear it, they must not resist, Of what use then wou'd their watching such a Monarch be to them? The best of it is, all the Occasion we have for watching his Master now, is to get the Body of him as soon as we can into Custody, and delivering him up to Justice. Here's a-do indeed about a Man that has neither House nor Home, and whose very Life, as he manages it, is Treason.

In the next Place, the Letter-writer Brags what Pains the Court of St. Germain's, took to get Liberty for the High-Church-men that follow'd them, to say their Schismatical Prayers in the English Tongue there, for they did not use the Litany of the Church of England, at least not without abusing it. What a Lye that is, may be seen by a fair Account of that Matter, in the before-mention'd Secret History, where it is told at large, as it was taken from a Relation printed by one who was weary of Beggary and Popery at St. Germain's; and having procur'd a Pardon, return'd to England. About that time, says the Author, the Protestants at St. Germain's petition'd for a
Chap-

Chappel, and the two Kings seem'd to hearken to it.

‘ However King James appear'd more averse to it than King Lewis himself ; the latter having his own Interests chiefly in view, did not mind what his abdicated Brother represented to him. That it was not now worth his while to carry it fair to the Protestants ; and that he could never recover his Kingdoms, but by the Help of the Catholics.

‘ He was so averse to granting this small Favour to his Church of England Subjects, that they were forc'd to send a Gentleman from St. Germain's to London, to treat with the Party there, and particularly with Dr. Turner, Bishop of Ely, to engage him to represent the Matter as of absolutely Necessity, for putting a fair Gloss on King James's Intentions towards his Protestant Subjects, whenever they should return to their Obedience. And they had need of all their Perswasions ; for the late Queen Mary was not only against allowing this Chappel, but in a Passion told the King her Husband publicly at Dinner, He would prove Heaven yet more against him, by tolerating that Heresy in France, which for being tolerated in England had ruin'd him there. At last the Bishop of Ely's Letter, in the Name of the Non-jurors and their Abettors here prevail'd on that Court, and Father Innes was employ'd to solicit the Affair at that of Versailles. It was referr'd to Monsieur Lovois, the Archbishop of Paris, and Father La
‘ Chaife,

Chaife, for Form fake; the French Court
 resolving at first to take hold of that Op-
 portunity, to make the Project take the bet-
 ter. The Countenance the Propofal met
 with was fuch, that the Chappel was look'd
 upon by the People of St. Germain's as al-
 ready granted. The Bishop of Ely, and
 the reft of the Faction, thought they had
 gain'd a great Point; Orders were hourly
 expected for building the Houfe, and in the
 mean time for converting an Apartment in
 the Palace to that ufe. But the Project meet-
 ing with univerfal Diflike and Contempt,
 the French King thinking it would do no
 good to keep longer fair with the Hereticks,
 came into his Brother King James's Sentim-
 ents, and a Chappel was pofitively refus'd.
 In confequence of which, Dr. Granville was
 oblig'd not only to retire from the Court,
 but alfo from the Town of St. Germain's,
 to avoid the daily Infults of the Priests,
 and the dreadful Effects of the Jealoufies
 with which they poffefs'd King James's
 Courtiers againft him. The only Proteftant
 Divine that remain'd there, was Dr.
 Gorden a Scotch Bishop, who met with a
 worfe Treatment than the other, and was
 reduc'd to the Neceffity of abjuring his
 Religion for the want of Bread, with which
 he could not be fupply'd but upon thofe
 hard Terms. The King being at laft fenfible
 that this Behaviour of his to good
 Churchmen, might prejudice his Intereft in
 Britain, resolv'd to prevent the coming of a-
 ny Proteftant Divines to St. Germain's; and
 therefore fent Major Scot and Mr. Macqueen
 to

‘ to England, to let his Friends know he de-
 ‘ fir’d no such Company, and order’d them to
 ‘ make use of other Messengers.

Thus we find that the French King’s Poli-
 ticks were more in Favour of those rare Pro-
 testants than King James’s Affection or Grati-
 tude, and that Queen Abdicatè hated ’em as
 heartily at St. Germain’s, as she had done at
 White-Hall; yet Lesley has the Confidence
 to tell us, that the Queen solicited the Mat-
 ter her self. Truth and Jacobitism are incom-
 patible. Notwithstanding these Staunch Men
 were so ill us’d then, they have far’d better
 since: And now the Duke of Loraine has al-
 low’d them a Conventicle, Lesley himself
 owning that they are Dissenters, which at
 Barleduc is, it seems, no Schism, though in
 Great Britain, an Establish’d Church, such as
 that of Scotland, is with these Men Schismati-
 cal. As soon as the Conventicle was ready to
 be open’d, Lesley is sent for to Barleduc,
 where he was graciously receiv’d upon his Ar-
 rival; and the Chevalier admitted him even
 Freedom with him: Which he adds, still con-
 tinues and increases. He very well deserv’d
 that Grace and Favour by his Rehearsals, Cas-
 sandra’s, &c. which the High Churchmen
 were so in Love with, that they bought ’em
 up by Bundles. This was complain’d of not
 only in Pamphlets and Papers, but a Learned
 Prelate carry’d one of his seditious Libels,
 mightily cry’d up by the staunch Churchmen,
 to a Minister in the Beginning of the late
 Queen’s Reign, at which Time staunch Men
 began to be in Play: That Father of our
 Church

Church pointed to several treasonable Passages in the Libel ; but his Care was neglected, and the Minister turn'd the Edge of his Resentment against one who had written a long while on the Side of the Revolution. These gracious and frequent Closetings of Lesley by the Impostor, are so many Overt-Acts of High Treason, for which his Neck is accountable, and if he lies in our Way he will surely have something else befall him, which will make him more talk'd of ; tho' the Chevalier, as he boasts, ' never refus'd him Access to him, tho' he of himself often sends for him, and gives ' him special Marks of his Favour,' for every one of which he is, by our Laws, to be hang'd, drawn and quarter'd. A comfortable Reflection for him in his Retirement at Barleduc, if he shou'd ever be weary of Starving there.

Lesley brags further, that out of his High-Church Congregation the Pretender has taken his present Secretary of State and Chief Minister. We cou'd have spar'd a Chief Minister and Secretary six Months ago that wou'd have done his Business as well and have been no better Protestants than those at Barleduc ; but perhaps Lesley wou'd object to this, they were doing his Business better where they were.

The Whigs, he adds, he cannot deny but the Pretender is a Man of Honour. Alas ! the Whigs know no more of him than of the Man in the Moon : They never enquire after him, unless he gets about the Sea-side ; and then they are indeed very Inquisitive, which must needs be to his great Satisfaction. He continues, if the Whigs believe him, a Man of Religion

ligion, that is, a Bigotted Papist, they ought to believe his Promises. This poor Creature will be eternally Impertinent out of Love to his dear Master. I tell him once more, the Whigs do not care a Fig for him, or his Promises ; they look upon Him as a Man dead in Law, and one they are no more concern'd about, as long as he keeps where he is, than if he never had a Being. The Whigs fear the Pretender wou'd be for the Church. The Man is mad and raves of Perkin, as the Wretches in Bedlam do of the Whimfies they run out of their Wits for. Again, the Whigs are afraid of preserving the Church and Monarchy ; which is as true as when he says the Church is the Pretender's best Security, and he the Church's Protector : For which, if he had said nothing else, he richly deserv'd a Halter. The Church having abjur'd him, and his Pretences, and vow'd Allegiance to her Lawful and Rightful Sovereigns, King William, Queen Mary, Queen Anne, and now to King George. The Church, adds he, has no visible Support but the Chevalier : And again, the Pretender has no Ground to stand upon but the Church. This is High-Church, and corresponds exactly with the Cant of the Faction of England. High-Church is the Word in Spiritual Matters, Hereditary Right in Temporal : High-Church is Lesley's Church ; Hereditary Right is Lesley's Pretender. Perkin has no Ground to stand upon but High-Church ; and High-Church has no visible Support but Perkin. I think nothing can be plainer than this. And now let every honest Briton judge what all
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the High-flying Priests deserve, that are every Day trumpeting the Danger of High-Church, who can never be safe without the Pretender ; the true Church of England can never be safe with him.

Before I proceed any further with Lesley, who has oblig'd us with another such Letter, which he addresses to the Bishop of Salisbury, I must talk a little with his Master, who have a great deal of Leisure upon his Hands at Barleduc, spends, as most impertinent People use to do, in Writing Letters. We had a Declaration from him a little while ago, and now we have a Circular Letter, directed in the Lump to his Loving Subjects of Great-Britain. He tells 'em in the first Place, He has impartially consider'd the Sufferings of the Royal Family. He has consider'd 'em as a Person who has no Manner of Interest in 'em : He does not continue his Pretences with any interested View, but out of Affection to his dearly beloved Britains, and is fully resolv'd for their Sakes only, to recover his Right. This Noble Knight of St. George, who has not a Penny to live upon, but what the French King gives him ; who has not an Inch of Land in the whole Globe, nor a Friend in the World, but what is an Enemy or a Traytor to Great Britain, has come to a noble Resolution, to make himself King of England, Scotland, France and Ireland, and to recover what he never had, Three Crowns in the Possession of the best and greatest Prince upon Earth. What a dead doing Creature is this Chevalier ? If he does but resolve upon a Thing it is done. He tells us, The Hand of Providence has baf-

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sted some Calumnies; and many of his eminent Opposers has been obliged to acknowledge his Right of Blood. There remains, it seems, a few Calumnies behind, as that he is a Papist, a Frenchman, and the like; and the the worst Calumny of all is, that he is an Out-law, attainted by Act of Parliament, and his Head worth 100,000 l. to any honest Brittain that catches him upon British Ground.

Though the People of England do sometimes with themselves very well; though they wish they could preserve their Religion, their Liberty, their Property, (and he's an inveterate Enemy to every one of those Blessings) yet he is willing to out-do even their own Wishes. As to the trifling Objection of Religion, he says, truly they may blame themselves if he is a Papist. 'twas their own Faults that they did not take him out of the Hands of his Father and Mother; which by the way, 'tis very like King James did, or his Queen for him, and bred him up as they had a Mind to. But as for turning now, no Body would think him in Earnest; and besides it would not look like a Gentleman, to do so mean and dishonourable a Thing; but he promises upon his Honour, that he will hear, and examine, whatsoever any good Churchman can say to him. By a Churchman he means such pious Divines as Sacheveral, Milburn, Higgins, Smith, &c. And who wou'd like him a Whit the better for his turning such a good Churchman as they wou'd make him? He will not only hear what such rare Protestants have to say to him, he will also hearken even to any Dayman, as if Harry Gambol,

Wildfire ; if Codicil or Bromicham should represent to him, that their Church was better than his, why he wou'd be their Man. He wou'd quit Popery for Torism, and then what cou'd we have to object against him ? But previous to all this, we must put it into his and the French King's Power, to do what they please with us, and they love us so passionately, that we need not fear they'll do us any Harm. He will not give the least Offence.

He cajols the Tories, by allowing that the Church of England and the Crown are inseparable ; and that her Principles are entirely in Favour of his Divine Title. He knows nothing of the Church ; and how shou'd he ? He who has been bred up in Superstition and Idolatry from his very Cradle, as he says himself. I can tell him that the Church of England is a Revolution Church ; the Clergy did withstand King James, and have declar'd they will withstand his Worship too. The late Bishop of Rochester Dr. Sprat, as high a Churchman as any Man, informs us much better what the Principles of the Church are, in his Letter to the Earl of Dorset ; I know, says he, it was formerly a popular Objection of divers misguided Dissenters from the Church of England, that our Principles were too Monarchical, and that we carry'd the Doctrine of Obedience farther than might be consistent with the Safety of a Protestant Church. or the Privileges of a Free-born People. But it is now to be hop'd that the strongest Argument of all others, which is Experience of undoubted Matter of Fact, has put this Objection for ever out of Countenance. The Bishop is out in

in thinking 'twou'd be out of Countenance for ever ; for when ever High-Church is not in Play, then up starts Passive Obedience, Non-Resistance, Hereditary-Right, and the Church is in Danger, no Body but the Pretender can support it. Not that the Faction mean any Thing ; if they cou'd do their Business by knocking the Chevalier on the Head, they wou'd do it ; but they can't bear to be govern'd by Law, they must have their own Heads, or presently they are for Unalienable, Indefeasible, Popery, Poverty, and Slavery ; any Thing in the World, but Trade, Virtue, Moderation and Union. The Chevalier will put it out of his Power to do any Hurt in Matters of Religion, and gives all possible Assurances to the Security of even the Satisfaction of his People. What a fair-spoken Man he is ! but who will be his Bail ? The French King and the Duke of Loraine. The Former to influence him by his Honour, and the Latter by his Power. When he is at Westminster, he will conform himself to the Advice of Parliaments. The best Way for him to shew his Respect to our Statutes, is to retire to Rome, and take a Cap or a Coult. Our Parliament have not thought fit to concern themselves so much for him, as to give him Advice : But he has far Warning from them not to set Foot on British Ground ; If he does, he knows what will be his End ; and that some one or other will surely be a Plumb the better for him. I Mention this the oftener, to shew how far Christian Charity will sway a good Protestant. For tho' I look upon him as the greatest Enemy this Nation ever had, yet methinks,

considering the young Man has been made a Fool of by his pretended Parents, who sufficiently made Fools of themselves too, at the same Time: I had rather he would go into Italy, or some other Popish Corner of the World, and fast and pray away the rest of his Life in Monkish Sanctity and Coelibacy, than make the Exit which his Predecessor Warbeck did. And nothing else can come of it, if Lesley should ever bring him hither. He and his Master wou'd surely make the same sad Figure as Perkin and the Mayor of Cork did.

I cannot much better represent how much the People of England will think themselves oblig'd to take hold of him, and deliver him up to the Law, than by using his own Words.

All Ranks and Conditions of Men will find their Account in doing their Duty. The Protestant Church of England, our Rights and Liberties, will be secur'd by it for ever. and Clergy and Laity will see an End of all their Cares and Anxieties for the Preservation of them. Our Most Gracious Sovereign, and His Royal Posterity, will then have no Enemy, to give the least Disturbance to their happy Reign: And though this Enemy is of so mean a Rank, that he would deserve only our Pity or Contempt, were he not set on and supported by our kind Neighbours the French; yet every good Subject will think he can never find his Account in any Thing more than in doing his utmost to rid these Kingdoms of those Apprehensions, which may continue to alarm us. In the following Paragraph, the Pretender talks like a High German Doctor, and brags of his great Experience by Travel, and the

the wonderful Nostrums he has for State Diseases. The Experience he hath got Abroad, he will lay out to render himself gracious in the Eyes of his People again. One wou'd imagine he bought and paid for us. He treats us as if we were his Property, so many Cattle for Market ; his People at every Word. Thus he that has not a Horse in the Stable, nor a Hog in the Sty, brags of his Ten Millions of Men, Women and Children ; and what he will do for them. He says, none but himself has a Care for our Divisions ; and he only is the true and impartial Father of our Country : He who knows not who was his own, wou'd impose himself on us for ours. But we thank him for that, we know very well who is the true Father of our Country, to whom we owe and have sworn all Duty and Allegiance, and have renounc'd and Abjur'd this Quacking Father of ours and all that belongs to him.

He hopes all Wise Protestants will meet him. Be wise, Protestants, he can only mean Jacobites and Tories, who still call themselves Protestants, though all their Actions tend to destroy the Reformed Religion all over Europe : And to wheedle them into this extreme Peril, he assures them that their restoring him to what he never had, is the Essential Part of Religion. Truly, so one wou'd think the Tories and Jacobites took it to be, for there's hardly a Man among 'em that take Piety, Charity, Vertue or Honesty, to be the Essentials of Religion ; they determine it all in Bigotry and Persecution, in Tyranny and Hereditary-Right. These are with them the
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Essentials of Religion, and their Master and they are of the same Mind.

He tells them further, he is resolv'd never to abandon what is his Right by the Laws. Good God! how daring and resolute is he; he makes no more of the Gallows than Don Quixot did of the Windmill. We have some Eight or Ten good Laws, every one of which makes it Death to pretend there is any other Right to the Crown of Great Britain but King GEORGE'S. Yet he is resolv'd never to abandon what is his by the Laws. His next Care shews his extraordinary Generosity, and the Pain he is in, not only for himself, but the Duke of Savoy and his Children, the Dauphin of France, and almost all the Family of Bourbon, who he says, will be Plagues to this and After-Generations; and no doubt but they'll make his Words good, as far as it lies in their Power. However what's that to him? The Duke of Savoy has own'd him to be an Impostor, as well as the British Nation, by putting in his Claim, when the Act of Settlement was passing. If the Chevalier had been a true Child, what signify'd the Duke of Savoy's Pretences; for the same Law that set the Knight of St. George aside, cou'd certainly do the same by the Duke of Savoy. 'Tis plain his Royal Highness look'd upon him as I do, One that has no more Right to our Crown than to the King of Sicily's, who having the next Hereditary Title thought fit to see whether the Parliament wou'd have any Respect to its Divinity; and when he found they wou'd not, he acquiesc'd, as a Man of Sense wou'd do, and as the Chevalier wou'd do, if he had half

half his Understanding. The Duke sent his Envoy to compliment our Revolutionary Kings and Queens, and was one of the first that paid the same due Honour to his Present Majesty; acknowledging thereby his Rightful and Lawful Title, in Opposition to all Pretenders whatsoever.

The Chevalier hopes, I t Affairs go how they will in Europe, always to have Friends to espouse his Cause: As Lesley, the French King, &c. Abroad; and Sacheverell, Harry Gambol, &c. at Home; and this, quoth he, is the only imaginable Way to cure our Confusions. Let any one judge whether the Remedy wou'd not be worse than the Disease. Those dreadful Confusions he talks of, will soon dye with the Faction who make them, not with any manner of Hopes, or, perhaps, Intention of serving him, but of serving themselves; they never talk of Hereditary Right when they get any Thing by dropping it; and as they can never have the least Hopes of putting an End to our Confusions by an Army of Frenchmen if they are wise, as the Chevalier, a very good Judge of Wisdom, if you'll take Lesley's Irish Word for't, assures us they will look at Home and rejoice in the Happiness of having a Protestant King, who has not the Interests of his own Royal House more at Heart, than those of his own People. They wou'd endeavour to render themselves worthy such a Blessing, by practising the Doctrine of Obedience, which they preach indeed but never practice, unless it serves a present Turn. As the Chevaliar has invited us to put some of his rare Cures for our State Malidies
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in Experiment ; so he imitates his Confessor the Doctor, and puts off his Ophthalmicks, hoping that by that means the Britains will in cool Blood open their Eyes. A very pretty Expressiion, which like the Language of Quackery, has as much Nonsense as Eloquence in it. It is much more likely that People's Eyes should be open in cool Blood than in hot. And as long as they continue so, they will see what a World of Calamities wou'd attend their taking any of his Medicines. He desires that when our Eyes are open, we wou'd not run further in the Labyrinth, not so much for his Sake as our own. For he is the most disinterested Man alive, and tells us, he's sure that every Britain who is not his own Enemy, will be a Friend to him. If he had a Friend upon Earth, he wou'd be advis'd to play the last Scene of his Kingly Farce, and either do as I have advis'd him, or turn it into a Tragedy, and follow the Advice that Colonel Titus gave Oliver Cromwell, whom he lov'd as heartily as I do the Knight of St. George.

I have dispatch'd this notable Piece of the Pretender's, and come now to the Second Letter written by Lesley from Barleduc, and address'd to my Lord of Salisbury. That Pious and learned Prelate has been often the Butt of this Traytor's Malice, and in no Libel more than in that infamous one of his call'd, The Good old Cause ; and though he has not given so great a Loose to his Rage in this Letter, yet he treats his Lordship as so good a Friend to the true Protestant Religion and Liberty must always expect to be treated by so great an Enemy to both.

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There is nothing that these Wretches value themselves so much upon, as the Riots and Mobs in the several Parts of the Kingdom. Their Dependance, 'tis true, is on a broken Reed. These Rabble will soon be dispers'd, and dare no more to show their Heads, when the Vigour of our present Constitution comes to exert it self in the ensuing Parliament. The Populace compos'd of the loose, lazy, debauch'd Part of the Nation, are glad of any Occasion to get together. A Bear or a Bull will do the Business at any time, as well as the Doctor; and a Tub of Ale at an Election, make 'em as mad for Gun Jones as for Sacheverell. The Mobbs, in London especially, have been observ'd to be a Set of the same ragged drunken Fellows, led on, as it is very probable, if not certain, by some Factious Tories, or traiterous Jacobites, Under-Spurs to the late Managers. An Instance of which, I have heard confidently reported, That a Popish Smith near Drury-Lane, who keeps two or three Popish Journeymen, is always observ'd to fall out of his Cellar on any Mob-Night, his Lubbards along with him, and the Anvil is no more heard till the Street Work of the Night is over. Yet on this High-Church Rabble, contrary to the Sense of the Nation in Parliament, contrary to the Authority of King, Lords and Commons, contrary to the Interests of Religion, Liberty and Property, contrary to all this, I say, does Lesley and his Church build all their Hopes on the Support of this pack'd Popish Mob, and make 'em to be the best Representatives of the British Nation. Good God! How wretched shou'd we be,

were we the People they represent us ? What a Crew of Beggars and Rascals : What Matter would it be whether we had any Church or not, if that Church must be Popish, as these Jacobites wou'd have it ? What Matter whether we had any Liberty, if we had no Property ? Of which this High Church Black Guard wou'd soon plunder us.

Lesley rejoices mightily in the noble Spirit which shone out in the Shoes-makers of Bristol, and the Weavers of Taunton ; and the same Satisfaction do his Friends the Tories in England take in them. The Advice to the English Free-holders terms those mutinous Rogues, Men of Courage and Honour. And truly I can't think there are Men of more Honour among the whole Party.

I have in the preceeding Pages taken notice of what he said, relating to the Pretender's giving up the Regale. He is the most generous Creature alive. In which he imitates his pretended Father, who at one time gave the French King Portsmouth, Plymouth and Dover, and one side of England ; and Harwich, Hull and Newcastle, on the other side : Nay, who by a particular Deed gave away the whole Kingdom of Ireland. Which however some say his Brother had given away before. Lesley says, he will swear, that on March 3. 1701. he saw K. James 3. sign Instructions under his own Hand and Signet Royal, by which he gives up the Regale, as to the Nomination of Bishops, Deans, and other Ecclesiastical Preferments in the Gift of the Crown ; and agrees that the Archbishop of Canterbury for the Time being, and other Bishops to be nominated,

minated, shall upon each Ecclesiastical Vacancy name Three Persons to his Majesty, of which Number he is to take One; and the Church of England, as by Law Established, shall be continued in the sole Possession of all her Churches, Universities, and even Schools.

Where must this Irish Priest be when he saw the Pretender set his Hand and Seal to this valuable Grant of his, which was never to be sum'd? No, all other Grants might be annull'd; but this, which was for the Security of a Protestant Church, wou'd stand like King James's Promise to the Church, when he came to the Crown. One may see by this what a Correspondence High-Church keeps with the Pretender. In King William's Time, Lesley goes over to St. Germain's, to be one of the Chevalier's Irish Evidence. In Queen Anne's Time he came back again to write Libels for the Faction; is complain'd off, taken up, and let go. Upon the Change of the Ministry, he wrote his Good Old Cause, wherein he said, Hereditary Right was too tough to bend to an Act of Parliament; and several other Pamphlets in Vindication of his Master's Title, and the late Managers; and Things being a little Ripe, over he gets to the King of St. Germain's; and so boldly, that News is printed of his Voyage in the Post-Boy, and such Honour paid him by Abel, that he told us the Chevalier was to meet him in Switzerland, to be made a High Churchman by him. How came it about that the Knight of St. George chang'd his Mind? Did the late Managers send him Word by Lesley, that there

was no need of his turning ; for Popery would do as well, and High-Church was ready to do Homage to the Gallican ? Or wou'd not the French King, who must needs be in the Secret, having so many good Friends in the Ministry, let Lesley make a High Churchman of him, for fear of giving more Offence to the Whigs, What cou'd be the Reasons that the young Gentleman put such a Slur upon his Irish Priest ? Was it from the Strength of his Understanding, and the Weakness of his Chaplain's, as the latter insinuates in his Letter to a Member of Parliament, and that he had much a-do to help being himself made a Convert by him to Popery ? Indeed every one that liv'd any long time at St. Germain's did turn Papist, finding there was no living there without it ; and there was so small a Leap from High-Church to Popery, that if I had Conscience to be of the one, I could without the least Scruple be of the other too. In which I doubt not I agree with all the staunch Men in Great Britain, and it is the only Thing that we are of one Mind in.

Lesley does not hang so much upon any Thing as the Pretender's making a Present to the Clergy of the Tenth's and First-Fruits, of which I have already made mention in my Remarks on his First Letter. He repeats in the Second, and with an Intimation, that all the High-Church Parsons should reckon themselves indebted to him only ; and that Queen Anne was guilty of a sort of Robbery, in taking Praises to her self in Addresses for a Gift which proceeded from the Chevalier's Royal Munificence. As a particular Mark of his
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Favour and Bounty to the Church of England, says the Irish Tory Priest, his Majesty remitted the Tenths and First-Fruits, payable by the Bishops and Clergy to the Crown, which his Sister knowing, She did it afterwards. He dwells upon this Liberality of his Master, which however was like the pretended Wickham's in giving away what was none of his own. He has it over and over again; and here he either tells us a Lye, or discovers a Secret he shou'd have lock'd up as close in his own Breast, as he does a Thousand Treasons to his Country. How did Queen Anne come to know what the Pretender was doing? Was there a Correspondence between the Court of St. James's and St. Germain's? Did her Majesty want Inclination to serve the Church; and was She instigated to it only out of Emulation of the Pretender? If Lesley were to be believ'd, the Queen had never done such great Things for the Clergy, had not the Chevalier excited so much Generosity in Her by his noble Example. He wou'd insinuate, that the Pretender was a better Friend to the Church than Her late Majesty. Impious as well as treasonable Insinuation! And that he was very angry with Her, for suffering her Loyal Churchmen to render to Her in their Addresses the Thanks that were due to his Master, as appears by his saying, His Sister receiv'd Addresses of Thanks for it, from all Parts of the Nation, which indeed are justly due to his Majesty, who had done it before he came to the Crown. How proud he is of this Barleduc Monarch; 'tis his Majesty at every Word. One wou'd think the Impostor had been an

anointed King, and had a spacious Kingdom to rule over, a flowing Treasury, and an Army of 100,000 Men at his Heels; whereas in Truth as soon as ever his Patron Lewis stops his Hand, as soon as he has no more Alms for him, he will be as much a Beggar as his Irish Chaplain; and the Out-laws that follow him, to come in for Snacks of the French King's Charity, will leave him as Rats do a falling Church. His Majesty and his People; the King's of Brentford had as good Dominions from one End of the Stage to t'other in Drury-Lane, and as good a Pretension to the Title of Majesty.

Would one believe that Lesley cou'd be such a Tool as to dwell still longer on this rich Donation of the Impostor? He does it in the very next Line, His Majesty, quoth he again, has since confirm'd this by his Letter dated the 2d of May, 1711. writ all with his own Hand, to shew his Scholarship, I suppose, and now lying in London, which your Lordship may see and have Copies of it if you desire. I wish he had told us where, and who of his High-Church Correspondents are in the Secrets of the Monarch of Bar.

There is a King in Africa, who goes by that Title. He is call'd the King of Bar, and his Territories lye near a Factory we had at the Mouth of the River Gamboa. It happen'd about 12 Years ago, that his Barish Majesty dy'd, and the Succession was disputed, but by the Help of the English Factor, who sent a File of Musketeers to one of the Pretenders, he was declar'd King of Bar. And good Reason had the Englishman to lend him that

that Army. For this Monarch of Bar was a Black, who had liv'd 14 or 15 Years in England, and had serv'd the Royal African Company in Quality of a Porter. I never hear of this King of Bar in Loraine, but I think of His Majesty of Bar in Africa; who, however, has the Advantage of his Brother of Barleduc in the Grandieur of his State: For the Black King of Bar never does the most necessary yet the most filthy Business of Life, but he is attended by a Drum and a Trumpet, which is an Honour I defy Lesley to prove to have been ever done to his Master. I cou'd not help this Digression, being forc'd upon it by his teasing one so often with the Words King, and Majesty, and Subjects. What was said of him in some Stanza's, about the Time of his pretended Birth, is fully verify'd by his History,

Though some are of Opinion,
When 'tis come out,
A Double Clout,
Will cover his Dominion.

And so I have done with his Kingship and Kingdoms.

Lesley told us in his first Letter, that the Impostor was so kind to the Church, because he had no other Support; their Interests like ours and those of the Dutch are inseparable. I have spoken to this already, and shall content my self with repeating what he says of it in his second Letter, He has done all this the more willingly, and will do every Thing else that can be devis'd for the Security of the Church

Church of England, because his Majesty is well satisfy'd of her Principles as to Government, and that if he were upon the Throne, she must be his chief Support under Heaven. So, one good Turn deserves another. There's no Love lost, it seems, between High-Church and him. For as I have observ'd already, whenever he or his Chaplain Lesley names the Church of England, High-Church must be always understood. The true Protestant Church of England is of Revolution Principles; she withstood King James, and has declar'd she will withstand again. This Declaration was sign'd by Dr. Smallridge, Dr. Atterbury, Dr. Moss, as well as by Sacheverell, and his Brethren, such as Welton, Milbourn, Smith, Sutton, &c. The latter are High Church-men; the same that Lesley cajoles in his Letter. As for the sober, learned, and religious Clergy, they abhor him and his Master. They will not own Lesley to be of the same Church as they are, they look upon him as a Traytor and a Schismatick, and are for bringing his Master to Justice. This Church's Security, continues Lesley, lies in preserving the Monarchy, according to the Constitution, which her own Experience has made good. She is, according to him, for securing the Protestant Religion by a Guard of French and Irish Popish Cut-throats; and the Experience she had of her Security in a Popish King, in the Imprisoning her Bishops, persecuting her Ministers, shutting up her Schools, and the like, shews that she can never be so secure as when she is supported by a Catholick King, who has given his bona fide, that he will maintain her.

Lesley

Lesley in the 27th Page of his Long Letter, makes use of a famous Expression of a Fanatick Tory, the late Lord Haversham, You may as well stop the Tide at Gravesend with your Thumb; as oppose the Torrent of People's Inclinations. This Torrent is made up of a beggarly rascally Rabble, who are not One in Twenty in Number, nor One in a Thousand in Weight of the People of Great-Britain; but they bustle and brag, swear and curse, they drink and roar: These are High-Church Champions; and her Apostles, the Doctor and his Divines his Brethren before mention'd: To these Men's Inclinations, he wou'd have us make a Complement of our Religion and Liberties. The Torrent of them is easily stopp'd, when the Government thinks it worth while to be at any Pains about it; and the tying 20 or 30 of 'em to a Cart's-tail, with Discipline agreeable to their Offences, will open their Eyes, much better than Sacheverell's Eye Water.

Lesley goes on, your House is on Fire, and breaks out in several Places; and if your Security (the only Way left, for they will be wheedled no more) shall force the People in their own Defence; you may accompany your King back to Hanover, if you get Leave. The Nonsense of this Sentence is almost equal to the Treason and Impudence. There was a Quaker knock'd o'th Head at Bristol, and Ten or Twenty Pates broken in other Places. This the Pretender's Irish Chaplain calls the Kingdom being on Fire. And the Rabble truly will be wheedled no more. That I'll swear for.

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If the Jacobite Mob depending on the Lenity of the Government, shou'd provoke it by a new Tumult, they will not be wheedled but hang'd. They will not be serv'd as Damaree and Purchas, the Bailiff and the Waterman were, but as they wou'd have been, if any other Ministers than the late Ones had had the Management. Shall force the People in their Defence, to do what? Why nothing. The rest it forgot. You many accompany your King back to Hanover. Here's a Rogue that live with an Impostor, and neither of 'em has a Penny in his Pocket, but what is given 'em as Alms, yet he talks as big as if they Two were Draw-can-fir, and cou'd each Man rout his Army. Lesley and his little Master will oblige our King to go back to Hanover; they will do it too in the Imperial City of Barleduc, without Soldiers or Seamen, Money or Arms, Victuals or Drink. The French King has wherewithal to supply their Deficiency; but he is tied down by the Treaty of Utrecht, which executed itself; and if it did not, the People of England know how to keep a good King when they have got him, in spite of all the Frenchmen upon Earth. When one reads what this Irish Priest writes, one cannot help fancying that his Master is in the 13th Year of his Reign, as he gravely says he is in the Papers he gives about, as Quacks does their Bills, that his Dominions are of the same Extent as the Czar of Muscovy's, and his Fleet a Match for the Confederate one. How can one imagine that this mighty Monarch, this James III. has for this 13 Years of his Reign been the French King's Slave, and has had never a
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Subject about him ; but in his own Mind he thinks himself a better Man than his Master.

My Lord, continues Lesley, 'tis the best Advice you can give him, before the Storm grows too big ; and no Subject is more concern'd than your self. This is downright Madness, the Ravings of the Kings and Queens in Bedlam. Indeed 'twou'd be a Wonder if the Fellow did not run mad, considering what a fine Condition he has brought himself into. Wou'd it not be admirable Advice, if my Lord of Salisbury shou'd address himself thus to his Majesty King George.

SIR, It has pleas'd God to give you a peaceable Possession of Three Kingdoms. You have the Hearts of all wise and good Men : You are supported by a Parliament, the most zealous for your Interests that ever Parliament was for those of their Prince : You have a Fleet powerful enough to keep all the Nations in Europe to their Continent, and will have an Army, when you want one, strong enough to make 'em tremble. But there are two Men on the other Side of the Water, one Charles Lesley, and James What-d'-call-him, whom I wou'd advise your Majesty not to disoblige, but to return to Hanover, and take me along with you.

After this, Lesley says, Your King has not the Hearts of the People. As if his Majesty had seen none but the High-Church Mob ; and besides them, no King had ever the Hearts of the People more than King George has. What Sort of a King must that make, whom a High-Church Rabble can be fond
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of ; such another as our Neighbour Lewis ? It was a Faction only call'd him in. There's another impudent Lie ; and if Whig and Tory joyn'd together make a Faction only, then all the British Nation is nothing but a Faction ; and all the Nations of Europe are so many Factions. We must have a new Stile, and instead of the Dutch, French and Spanish Nations, we must say, the Dutch, French and Spanish Factions : Then it will be the Dutch Faction are equipping out a Squadron for the Baltick ; the French Faction are the vainest Creatures in the World ; and the Spanish Faction the gravest. There was not a Tory in London of any Eminence, whether Lord or Commoner, but he ran to sign the Proclamation. There were more Tory than Whig Names, not forgetting honest Arthur Moor's. And can Tories and Whigs united be term'd a Faction ? As true is what he says in the same Period. Contrary to the Bent and Disposition of the Nation ; that Disposition and Bent have appear'd in their Voluntary and Loyal Addresses, and their wise Choice of Representatives. What then can he expect, but a Crown of Thorns, a miserable Life, and perhaps a fatal End. If 'twas in the Power of the Jacobites to make it a Crown of Thorns, no doubt but they wou'd do their utmost in order to do it, as they did in King William's Time. They wou'd perplex the Government by Opposition and Treachery : they wou'd swear to it to betray it ; but the Eyes of the People are fully open'd, the State has had sufficient Experience of their Falshood and

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Artifices. Our Happiness will not terminate with His Majesty's Life ; there is a Royal Progeny to secure it to our Posterity, and no Hopes for the Faction to make an Advantage of a Demise. All their future Views are Submission and Obedience, or Goals and Gibbets, from one Generation to another. If a Prince's Life can be made miserable by the Duty of His Subjects, then has his Majesty a sad Prospect of Misery before him. He may now retreat with Honour, and by doing Justice to the injur'd, he may make himself a Blessing to Britain, by restoring her to her Constitution. The Jacobites have the strongest Ideas of Blessings and Constitutions. Government is with them, the Will of the Prince, An Arbitrary Despotick Power: And a King that will Reign by Passion and not by Reason ; that will sport himself with the Lives of his Subjects, and rob 'em and hang 'em at Pleasure, as all King's of French Religion and French Politicks will do, is with them a Blessing. Such a Constitution wou'd Lesley have King George to restore ; and with that our Peace and Settlement. This wou'd also be a Means, he tells us, for His Majesty to secure the Friendship of a Prince in whose Power it may be to return good or evil Offices. " What Dust we make", quoth the Fly. The Friendship of the Chevalier de St. George is, according to this Irishman's Understanding, worth more than Three Kingdoms. Who wou'd not be fond of the Friendship of a Man, in whose Company to be seen only, is a hanging Matter by our Laws. In whose Power, says he, it may be to return good or evil Offi-

ces. If he turns Priest, he may pray for us, and give us his Blessing. He is like never to have any Thing else to give; or he may Curse us by Bell, Book and Candle: These are all the good and evil Offices he has to bestow upon us, unless 'tis the Felicity of a French Invasion; for which we shall always be well enough provided; and are no more afraid of his evil Offices, than we are desirous of his good Ones.

Persuade him, continues Lesley, to begin with giving the Queen her Jointure, which is strictly due by Law. Another impudent Falsity; Queen Abdicate has forfeited every thing that belong'd to her in England, by associating with our Enemies, by harbouring Rebels and Traytors; and by being guilty of Rebellion and Treason her self. How much she had of her Jointure from the late Managers, I know not, nor how much was remitted to her pretended Son; but she must e'en content herself with a Pension from him who paid her Portion. There is nothing strictly due to her by Law, but what I shall forbear naming, because she's a Lady: And that also being as strictly due to Lesley himself, I shall not trouble my self to reply to his asserting what is legally her due: Let him think upon it himself, and he will doubtless be very glad to hear no more of it.

If he had said nothing but what I find in the next Paragraph, I shou'd never have forgiven him. Does he presume to write a Panegyrick on Queen Ann? Does such a traitorous Libeller take upon him to praise the D. of Marlborough? What an Affront is Incense
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from such a filthy Hand? The late Queen, says he, extended the Victories of Great-Britain farther than ever before. The Duke of Marlborough, and General Stanhope did extend the British Conquests from the Danube to the Rhine, from the Rhine to the Somme, and from the Tagus to the Ebre.

The whole World rung of their Victories, and what was their Reward from this Libeller and his Faction, but Scandal and Calumny, Lies and Scurrility? Did not they prosecute them so far, as to get them both removed from their Commands, to make Room for such as wou'd give up those Conquests for a Peace on the French King's Terms; when, as Lesley owns, They had made her Majesty the incontestible Umpire of Europe. How is Great-Britain now the Umpire of Europe? Where does her Word, or even her Prayer prevail? What Weight has she in the Ballance of Power? And to whom do we owe this terrible Revolution in the Face of our Affairs, which he assures us is in a worse Condition than the Peace had reduc'd us to? For, where he adds, the Queen wou'd have done greater Things, the Traytor insinuates that they wou'd have been in Favour of his Master; and that it was the Sins of the Nation which hasten'd her Death. How comes it about that Lesley, whom that good Princess must have hang'd, had he been present to have suffer'd the Law, has so much Respect and Affection for Her late Majesty? The Sins of the Nation were the late Managers, who teaz'd and quarrell'd her to Death. They were, 'tis true, crying Sins, and which the Na-

Nation will never be able to atone for by any Thing but strict Justice, and bringing those Sinners to condign Punishment, those that countenanc'd this Irish Priest. and such other Clergymen, in Writing against the Revolution, the Protestant Succession, in vilifying the best and greatest Men in Great-Britain, and in doing their utmost to destroy the Constitution.

I have now done with this Scribbling Fugitive, from whom we must expect much more of such Stuff. The Wretch has nothing to do at Barleduc, but to confer with the Chevalier on wise Subjects, and write insolence and nonsensical Letters to his Faction in England, who cherish them as so many Rarities. Such absurd and ridiculous Papers will never make a Convert of one honest Briton: But they keep up a Spirit of Faction and Sedition among the Jacobite Clergy and Laity, who are content with any Thing that speaks for the Pretender; let it be never so dull and so foolish, 'tis enough if it be treasonable and impudent: 'Tis handed about by them with as much Zeal, as if it was reasonable and just. They cry it up among one another; and as they are generally Men as poor in Sense as Fortune, a Paper can hardly be too silly for them. If it cou'd, this Irish Author has in his Two last Letters sunk so far below himself, that they wou'd be ashamed of receiving any more such Trifles from him; there being nothing in them but what has been said much better already by Abel Roper, and his Brother the Present Examiner.

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The Impostor was not satisfy'd with the Remonstrance or Circular Letter before mention'd ; he has caus'd a Second Declaration to be printed and dispers'd against the Meeting of the Parliament : And it begins

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as formally ; as if all the Majesty of Great Britain was center'd in that Noble Person of his.

' It is with Satisfaction, quoth he, we have observ'd the Disposition and Resolution of our People for some Time past.' Ever since Sacheverel began his Mutinies and Progresses ; ever since the Mob was bewitch'd and run a madding after him. The Chevalier was not satisfy'd while the Rabble delighted in Bonfires, and our Generals delighted in Victories. No, that made nothing for him. His greatest Satisfaction commenc'd when High-Church began to address for his Hereditary Right, and against Men of Antimonarchical Principles. For that the Pretender and High-Church are of a Kidney, may be seen by his using the very same Language as High-Church did, in those Loyal Addresses of theirs. He thanks them for standing in Opposition to a Party, who to aggrandize themselves aimed at nothing less than a total Subversion of the fundamental Laws of their Country.' You must know that by Fundamental, he means his own dear Self : And the Truth is, they did aim and will aim as long as they live to subvert him. The Party who supplanted those Aggrandizers of themselves, were the most contented disinterested Creatures ; they acted as if they had never heard of such a Thing as Self-love : And therefore Mr. Robert wou'd not let his Son be

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marry'd

marry'd to a Duke's Daughter, nor his Daughter to a Duke's Son. All the Pretender's Friends are so in love with him, that let them have him only, they don't care whether they get a Farthing by it : And the French King who has maintain'd him these Six or Seven and Twenty Years wou'd never ask a Penny for't. There's nothing but Self-denial and Generosity among the Papists and Tories. The Aggrandizers before-mention'd did all that to make way for a Republican Government. The very Phrase you see of the Address. The Whigs were so zealous for securing the Succession to King GEORGE, and Twenty Protestant Heirs, only that they might come over here and set up a Common-wealth. Were there ever such a Parcel of Blunderers as this Pretender of ours, and his High-Churchmen? Well, to proceed as he does, ' And ' as our People are speedily to assemble themselves, by what Authority it is well known. Our People ! He means doubtless the Mobs that were to gather themselves together at the Elections. For he, as Henry VII. said of the first Perkin, is only King of the Beggars, and has no more Right to that Kingship than his Beggars have to the Bank.

' We have Reason to hope from the Justice ' of our Cause, ' that our People again, will do : What ? ' Why, do themselves Justice. ' No doubt they will, Sir, and your Chevaliership to. They will exert themselves in the Fundamental Laws. We know what he means by his Fundamentals also in the Defence of Hereditary Right of our Crown. I never meet with the Knight of St. Germain's talking
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of our People, of our Crown, but, as I observ'd before, I fancy I am in Bedlam, and seeing some mad Monarch sitting in his Straw, and treating himself with as much Deference to his Quality as if he was upon a Throne: Every Word is your Majesty with him, and the Wretch thinks as much that he is a King as the Pretender. If Lesley understood Physick, which perhaps he does, as well at least as Divinity, and had any real Kindness for him, instead of puffing him up so with vain Titles; instead of flattering his Frenzy, he wou'd have Pity on him, and help to cure him: Get him well purg'd and blooded; have his Head shorn, keep his Body low, and not let him be pamper'd so by the Duke of Loraine, which is enough to put him out of his Wits, if he was not so already, which without doubt he is, or he wou'd not say, This will prevent the establishing a perpetual War upon our People, in Opposition to our undoubted Right from which we are resolv'd never to depart. If he wou'd depart from Loraine, and get on t'other Side of the Alps, let his Right live along with him, we shou'd not trouble our Heads about that; we shou'd be no more the worse than he wou'd be the better for't. We will never depart from it, but with the Loss of our Life; meaning, I suppose, the Bill of Attainder. For he shew'd at the Battle of Oudenarde that he wou'd never loose his Life by Fighting, if he cou'd save it by running away. We have not hitherto been deficient to our loving Subjects, What kind Things has he been doing but sending wast Paper hither? 'Tis merry to hear him talk of his loving Subjects: They love him so

that they have made a Law to give 100,000 L. Sterling to any Body, that shall take hold of him, and see him forth-coming. Wou'd he call such Men his Loving Subjects, if he was not stark staring Mad. We shall never be wanting on all Occasions to assist them. He will enter into any Alliance with them, and give 'em not only his Assistance, but the French King's, to destroy their Constitution, their Religion, Liberties and Properties; and he will lend him his Assistance to free them from the Arbitrary Power of Foreigners. His pretended Father us'd to say so of King William, when he put out his good-for-nothing Declarations. Oh how concern'd was he that the People of England shou'd be under the Arbitrary Power of a Prince who brought 15,000 Foreigners to deliver us from the Arbitrary Power of English, Scot, and Irish Tories.

The Chevalier puts these Loving Subjects of his in Mind of the inviolable Assurances he gave them in the Declaration he put forth at his Court of Plombiers. I have not had any great Opinion of the Word Inviolable a long while; I find it often does not mean a Duration of above three or four Years, in some Cases it has no meaning at all. His inviolable Assurances are that he will grant an Act of Indemnity; such a one as King James granted just before he came to his Camp at la Hogua, with an Et cætera Exception in it. Poor Soul! He wou'd be glad enough to have a Pardon in his Pocket himself. He is always doing kind Things! He'll forgive every Mother's Son, for what has been done, as he says, against our
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Royal Father and Us. So he may, his Father has not been much wrong'd to have his Son bred up for nothing from a Child: And truly he has had no great Damage done to him; to have had his Education among Princes and Princesses; which if he had made a good Use of, and laid out his Money in securing himself a Retreat somewhere or other, he might have liv'd like a Man to his dying Day. 'Twill be his own Fault if he comes to an ill End. Let him turn off his Popish and Tory Hangers-on: Let him come to his Senses, and know that the Kingdom of Great Britain is govern'd by a Rightful and Lawful Sovereign, who has the Hearts and Hands of a numerous, Rich, and Powerful People, who will not suffer his Title to be disputed with Impunity: Let him keep off of forbidden Things and Ground, and he need not fear, no Body will hurt him. He assur'd his Subjects at Plombiers, that he wou'd give them all the Security they cou'd desire; and that he has nothing more at Heart than the Prosperity of his Kingdom in the Moon. To have a Thing at Heart is a modern Expression which has little or no Meaning; of which I cou'd give some Instances: The Staff said in his Letter to Hanover, that he had the Protestant Succession at Heart, and some Body else said so too. But for all that, Lesley tells the Bishop of Salisbury, that there are greater Things a-doing, than had been done yet. Where there is a mutual Affection. you shall always find, that such near Friends endeavour to look, and walk, and talk like one another: What one has at Heart, the other will have at Heart.

And

And I doubt but the Chevalier himself was as good a Friend to the Protestant Succession as some of the late Managers. We always, say he, had a tender Regard for the Welfare of our Kingdoms. How many he has of them? He always had a roguish Leer at them. His Mouth did water, I don't doubt. But he has only been tantaliz'd. The French were so cruel as to shew him the Firth, but they wou'd not let him touch British Ground; and if ever he comes to Years of Discretion he will think no more of it. He hopes God in his Mercy will touch the Hearts of his Subjects, and that they will come to themselves. For he thinks us, it seems, as much out of our Wits in being fond of Liberty, Property, and all the Blessings of a Good and Great Protestant King, as we think he is in raving about a Monarchy, that does no more belong to him, than the great Mogul's does: Nay, it wou'd be much safer for him to stile himself King of Agra, China, and Persia, Lord of the East and West Indies, than take on him the Title of King of Great Britain. By doing the one he wou'd be guilty of Folly only, and be laught at: by doing the other he is guilty of Treason, and may be ----- for't. He concludes, Nothing on our Part shall be wanting to make our People a flourishing People.

Given at Our Court at Barleduc. Decemb. 1714. And in the 13th Year of our Reign.

Instead of writing *Anno Ætatis suæ* upon burying Rings and Tombs. if we cou'd wou'd imitate

imitate the Chevalier de St. George, we wou'd alter the Stile, and put down Anno Regni sui. After this rate a Man may say the 40th Year of his Reign, for the 40th Year of his Age. The Pretender's Dominions are of the Extent of the Man's in the Play, I my self am King of me.

'Tis very pleasant to read this Man's Memorials; one can't help laughing when we come to Our Self, our Court, our Subjects, our Reign; every Body knows, that he has not a Foot of Ground in the World; and is now the Subject of a Subject, the Duke of Bar; and his talking thus of our Reign, our People, of our Self and Us, must always have a merry Effect, when ever we meet with it. Thanks be to God we have a Parliament that gives Hopes of great Things to all Lovers of Liberty; and no doubt the Chevalier's Heart akes by this Time, for fear they shou'd take this Opportunity to do themselves Justice.

F I N I S.

